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ABSTRACT This annotated bibliography of 104 library surveys and development plans at the state or national level published since 1965 is based on the collection of the ERIC Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences. It includes most of the post-1965 titles listed in Galen E. Rike's "Statewide Library Surveys and Development Plans, An Annotated Bibliography, 1956-67," (ED 023 439). Fifty-six titles not found in Rike are included in this bibliography. Arrangement of the bibliography is by state, with national surveys listed first. Availability information is given whenever possible. (Author/CC)

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LIBRARY SURVEYS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS

An Annotated Bibliography

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography of 104 library surveys and development plans at the state or national level published since 1965 is based on the collection of the ERIC Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences. It includes most of the post-1965 titles listed in Galen E. Rike's *Statewide Library Surveys and Development Plans; An Annotated Bibliography, 1956-67,* which lists 145 titles published 1956-1967 or in progress at the time of publication of the bibliography. Fifty-six titles not found in Rike are included in this bibliography.

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For earlier bibliographies of library surveys, see the following items:

Bunge, Charles A., "Statewide Public Library Surveys and Plans, 1944-64", *ALA Bulletin,* Vol. 59 (May 1965), 364-374.

_____"Statewide Library Surveys and Plans: Development of the Concept and Some Recent Patterns", *Library Quarterly,* Vol. 36 (January 1966), 25-37.

Jonikas, Peter. *Bibliography of Public Library Surveys.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1958.

Moshier, Louise Marion. *State Plans Under the Library Services Act.* Washington, D.C.: Office of Education (DHEW), 1958. Supplements 1959, 1960, and 1963.

Ridgway, Helen. "State Plans and Surveys of Public Services", *ALA Bulletin,* Vol. 44 (December 1950), 463-68.

Rike, Galen E. *Statewide Library Surveys and Development Plans; An Annotated Bibliography, 1956-67.* Illinois State Library Research Series, No. 14. October 1968. 110 p.

LIBRARY SURVEYS

AND

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

* * * * *

Nationwide

1. Havlik, Robert James. *Survey of Special Libraries Serving State Governments.* Washington, D.C.: Office of Education, January 1967. 185 p. ED 013 374 MF-$0.75; HC-$9.35

Three hundred and eighty-nine libraries that are publically controlled, operated, and supported and whose services are established exclusively or primarily for the use of officials of state government were included in this survey. The survey was undertaken as the first step to collect nationwide data on those libraries which serve state and federal government agencies, professional and trade associations, and commerce and industry. Information on the personnel, resources, collections, services and expenditures of these libraries was sought. The data presents both the operational classification and the subject matter classification of the libraries. There is discussion of the methods used and the results in terms of these classifications and discussion of the questionnaire and an evaluation of the response. Fifty-three analytical tables, a directory of libraries by state, and selected data for the individual libraries are appended.

2. Havlik, Robert James, and others. *Special Libraries, Problems and Cooperative Potentials; Prepared for the National Advisory Commission on Libraries.* Final Report, Project No. BR-7-0961, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. Washington, D.C.: American Documentation Institute, September 1967. 124 p. ED 022 482 MF-$0.50; HC-$6.30

A three part approach was taken in this situation report on the role of the special libraries in the United States. First, several background papers were prepared relating to the definition and the state-of-the-art of the field of special librarianship. These papers are: (1) Shera, Jesse H., "Special Libraries–Why 'Special'?", (2) Ash, Lee, "Definition of Grouping of Special Libraries", (3) Aspnes, Grieg, "The State of the Art of Special Librarianship", (4) Rathbun, Loyd, "Highlights of Problems Facing Special Libraries", and (5) Woods, Bill M., "The Potential for Special Libraries in Cooperative Ventures for Sharing Library Resources". Second, a survey of 911 selected special libraries was conducted to determine the major problems and contributing potentials to cooperative schemes by these libraries. Last, an advisory panel of special librarians was convened to discuss the special problems and solutions facing special librarians in the future. From these three sources came the recommendations for more federal support in the areas of (1) training librarians and determining manpower needs, (2) gathering statistics and promoting surveys of libraries, (3) conducting research in information science, library automation, and the use of libraries and information, (4) building library facilities and resources, and (5) encouraging new methods of information sharing and the development of library networks.

3. Knight, Douglas M. *Library Services for the Nation's Needs, Toward Fulfillment of a National Policy. Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries.* Final Report, Project No. BR-7-0961, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. July 1968. 74 p. ED 020 446 MF-$0.50; HC-$3.80

The basic conclusions of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries and specific recommendations for the development of library and information services are presented in this report. Information upon which these conclusions and recommendations are based came from formal testimony, informal discussion, regional hearings, and specially commissioned studies on relevant topics. The fundamental recommendation of the commission is that it be declared national policy that the American people should be provided adequate library and information services and that the federal government, in collaboration with state and local government and private agencies, should lead in providing such services. Objectives are stated for overcoming current inadequacies in all aspects of library and information services. Recommendations for achieving these objectives include– (1) establishment of a national commission of libraries and information science as a continuing federal planning agency, (2) recognition of the Library of Congress as the national library of the U.S., (3) establishment of a federal institute of library and information science, (4) recognition of the important current role of the U.S. Office of Education in meeting library service needs, and (5) strengthening of state library agencies. Appended are the statements establishing the President's Committee on Libraries and the Commission and lists of special studies, regional hearings, and the commission meetings and witnesses.

4. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *American State Libraries and State Library Agencies: An Overview with Recommendations. A Report Prepared for the National Advisory Commission on Libraries.* Final Report, Project No. BR-7-0961, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. November 1967. 37 p. ED 022 486 MF-$0.25; HC-$1.95

This assessment of state libraries and suggestions for development are based on conferences with an advisory committee, inquiries sent to state libraries, a literature review, and consultation with the staff of the Office of Education's Division of Library Services and the American Library Association. It was found that state libraries play a key role in partnership between local communities, states, and the federal government for library improvement and coordination of services. However, the state libraries cannot adequately meet their responsibilities, none meet minimum A.L.A. standards, and they are held in low esteem by state governments. Limitations include: inadequate service to state governments, insufficient state support, unclear statutory authorization, rural orientation, little research, and a critical need for professional manpower. Recommendations, with many alternative approaches suggested, involve direct categorical aid to state libraries through titles added to the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), funds for research and development specialists and service to state government, addition of a title to LSCA for service to the disadvantaged, appropriations for library research and improved coordination, re-examination of state library responsibility, and strengthening the federal government library effort. Appended is the letter of inquiry, the states responding, and an 86-item bibliography.

5. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Public Libraries in the United States: Trends, Problems and Recommendations. A Report Prepared for The National Advisory Commission on Libraries.* Final Report, Project No. BR-7-0961, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. November 1967. 68 p. ED 022 484 MF-$0.50; HC-$3.50

Objectives of this study were to assess public library history, current status, trends, and problems and to suggest approaches to improvement. Trends indicate a new era of library and information services, making it necessary for librarians to decide whether the public library will be an active or passive institution for public enlightenment and social change. Public librarians are most concerned about improving ways of measuring a library's effectiveness as a social institution, studying the user and non-user, utilizing manpower, financing library service, and organizing and administrating a library. The long range issue is seen as determining and providing the kind of library service needed. The major recommendation is the creation of a national commission to guide research and development for improved library services and to devise a comprehensive national plan for library service. More immediate recommendations involve the areas of: federal appropriations for public libraries, metropolitan libraries, regional reference centers, the Library of Congress, federal standards for libraries, service to the disadvantaged, an advisory commission for state libraries, and matching funds. Appended is a chapter on the development of the public library from Elmer Johnson's "A History of Libraries in the Western World" (Scarecrow Press, 1965) and a bibliography of 124 items.

6. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Public Library Systems in the United States, A Survey of Multijurisdictional Systems.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1969. 368 p. Available from the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 60611 ($10.00)

Objectives of this study were: (1) to collect information on multijurisdictional public library systems in the U.S. existing prior to January 1, 1964, emphasizing governmental-legal-administrative structure, financial support, materials and resources, personnel, and services; (2) to compare, for a sample of such systems, the financing and services prior to establishment of the system with financing and services provided by the system, with the aim of assessing the success of the system concept; (3) to reveal, by means of intensive analysis of six selected systems, the most critical problems in system development and some of the possible solutions, and (4) to propose a framework of policy guidelines on future system development for consideration by the Public Library Association and the American Library Association. Study data were collected by questionnaires and a detailed survey of six selected systems which involved field visits, interviews, and a review of relevant publications. This report is divided into three parts: Part I, an overview, includes a history of U.S. public library systems, system characteristics, and data on 58 selected systems; Part II consists of six case studies; and Part III is the study summary, including a discussion of problems encountered in providing library services and the major findings and recommendations.

7. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *School Libraries in the United States. A Report Prepared for the National Advisory Commission on Libraries.* Final Report, Project No. BR-7-0961, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. November 1967. 77 p. ED 022 485 MF-$0.50; HC-$3.95

Objectives of this survey were: (1) to assess the recent history, current status, and trends of school libraries, and (2) to outline alternative approaches to the solution of major problems. A literature review, interviews, and field visits revealed that school library service is undergoing rapid development because of school library professional leadership, improved methods of instruction and instructional materials, higher library standards, and improved financial support. State education departments are also taking a more active role in library development. Major problems are: the absence of libraries in many schools, the gap between national standards and existing resources, the need to rapidly implement the use of new materials and techniques, difficulties in establishing adequate school

library programs in the inner city and small school systems, high capital cost of library facilities, critical manpower needs, inadequately supported state school library supervisory programs, no provision for staff or equipment in ESEA Title II, the copyright problem, inadequate statistics, the need for research, and the need for centralized technical processing and district materials centers. Some of the suggested solutions to these problems involve action through public policy while others require action within the school library profession. A bibliography of 30 items is appended.

8. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Undergraduate and Junior College Libraries in the United States. A Report Prepared for the National Advisory Commission on Libraries.* Final Report, Project No. BR-7-0961, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. January 1968. 105 p. ED 022 487 MF-$0.50; HC-$5.35

This study was conducted to assess undergraduate and junior college libraries and to consider future development. Major trends are seen as: resources not increasing as rapidly as the college population, increased demands on libraries due to changes within colleges, new technology, changing characteristics of library materials, increased pressure for inter-library cooperation and service to the non-college public, greater participation by the federal government, more selective acquisition, library experimentation and changing staff needs. Problem areas include: increased demand for college library facilities, inadequate collections, staffing, unique problems of junior college libraries, the need for national leaders in technical areas, copyright restrictions, a need for research and planning, existing federal legislation and governmental programs affecting college libraries, and lack of focus in college educational programs. A major recommendation is the establishment of a national commission to plan and coordinate programs and determine which college library projects should be approached at the federal, regional, and state levels. Other recommendations involve the Higher Education Act, library education and job classification, a demonstration project for junior college libraries, and copyright and other legislation. A bibliography of 48 items is appended.

9. North, J., and others. *Libraries and Industry; Background Study for Use by the National Advisory Commission on Libraries.* Final Report, Project No. BR-7-0961, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. Palo Alto, California: Programming Services, Inc., November 1967. 148 p. ED 022 488 MF-$0.75; HC-$7.50

The objective of this study was to analyze all operating factors in the relationship between libraries and industry. An investigation was made of situations which affect either library service to industry or industry service to libraries. Examined were the relationship between all types of libraries and the publishing industry, between libraries and suppliers of furniture and equipment for libraries, between libraries and their business and industrial users; business and industry support to libraries; and support to libraries from the government as a factor in both the growth of libraries and the projected relations of them with industry. A survey was made of the relationships library equipment manufacturers have with libraries and the relationships certain libraries have established with their business and industry users. Recommendations were made in these areas: (1) statistics gathering and analysis, (2) mediums of exchange for interlibrary transactions, (3) surveys of users, (4) interlibrary use codes, (5) means of support for library service to industry, (6) standards for library equipment and supplies, (7) special requirements for publications, (8) identification of publications, and (9) copyright.

10. Schick, Frank L. and Howard, Paul. *Survey of Special Libraries Serving the Federal Government.* Washington, D.C.: National Center for Educational Statistics, 1968. 117 p. ED 019 986 MF–$0.50; HC available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Catalog Number FS5:215:15067; 75 cents)

Special libraries are defined for the purpose of this study as reference and/or research libraries organized and administered by a separate department, independent agency, authority, commission or component of the executive, judicial, or legislative branch of the U.S. Government, and national libraries. Excluded are quasi-academic libraries, quasi-public libraries, school libraries for dependents, patient libraries in hospitals, various libraries outside the continental U.S., and very small, specialized collections. The survey provides information on the establishment and location of 437 specialized libraries, their organization, staff and operating expenditures, subject areas of their collections, primary occupations of their users, and library functions. A copy of the questionnaire used in gathering the data appears in the document.

Arizona

11. Guthrie, Melvin Glenn. *A Study of Conditions and Services in School Libraries in the State of Arizona. A Supplementary Report of the Arizona Library Survey.* Tempe: Arizona State University, Bureau of Educational Research and Services, January 1968. 224 p. ED 024 411 MF–$1.00; HC–$11.30

The purpose of this study was to determine conditions and services in Arizona's public, private, and parochial school libraries. The data, mostly for the school year 1965/66, were collected on questionnaires sent to librarians and school authorities. The survey covers the libraries' organization and administration, physical facilities, services, expenditures, personnel, materials, and district library programs. The study shows substantial diversity in qualitative and quantitative aspects of school libraries in Arizona, but also indicates that there seems to be a general trend in the state toward developing stronger school library programs. Material given in the appendices includes data for public and non-public schools, and the questionnaires and book collection lists used in the survey.

12. Stevenson, Grace Thomas. *Arizona Library Survey; A Comprehensive Study of Library Services in Arizona with a Projection for Future Services.* Tempe: Arizona State University, Bureau of Educational Research and Services, January 1968. 272 p. ED 023 442 MF–$1.25; HC–$13.70

This survey of Arizona library services includes an examination of the current library situation in the state, a forecast of future needs and the resources required to meet them, and a comprehensive plan for statewide library services. Procedures for the study involved questionnaires sent to all types of libraries in the state and each school district with a district library consultant or coordinator, visits to 32 libraries, two advisory committees, and a seminar attended by the advisory committees, the survey and state library staffs, and special library consultants. It was found that Arizona libraries are unable to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing population. Recommendations for a cooperative, statewide system of library services, with the State Department of Library and Archives as the focal point, cover: state level services, district reference and service centers, district sub-centers, a statewide advisory council strengthening the state library agency, defining roles and improving all types of libraries, needed legislation, recruitment and library education, library standards, and a program for

public information. Appendixes include names of advisory committee members, the questionnaires and materials check lists used in the survey, and a 51 item bibliography.

California

13. Boaz, Martha. *Strength Through Cooperation in Southern California Libraries, A Survey.* Los Angeles, California, 1965. 176 p. ED 019 969 MF–$0.75; HC–$8.90 Also available from the Administrative Office, Los Angeles Public Library, 630 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, California ($0.50)

This study of the resources and needs of the public libraries in the four counties of the Los Angeles metropolitan area, as well as a limited study of other types of libraries in the same area, was conducted to examine the feasibility of establishing a cooperative library system under the Public Library Development Act. Survey methods included an examination of published literature, questionnaires, checking collections for holdings, and personal interviews. This produced background information on area population trends and the present status of public, school, and college libraries, all based on 1964 data. It was found that rapid population growth has resulted in little more than one book per capita. Recommendations involve–(1) the formation of a cooperative library system that includes all county public libraries, (2) cooperative relations with other types of libraries, and (3) the adoption of the coordinated program of library service for Southern California that is outlined in this survey. It is suggested that eventually the total amount appropriated for public libraries from California state funds should reach at least 30% of the total expended in the state for local library service. Appended are articles on cooperative projects in California libraries and related information about library systems, statistical tables giving information on California libraries, information about the four counties, and an 18-item bibliography.

14. Bonn, George S. *Technical Information for California Business and Industry: A Report to the California State Librarian.* Sacramento, California: California State Library, December 1966. 96 p. ED 024 424 MF–$0.50; HC–$4.90

This examination of library services to business, commerce and industry in California was based on conferences with State Library personnel, discussions with librarians from five major resource libraries, and a study of library resources and needs in nine California cities which included visits to the public libraries and interviews with public and special librarians and patrons from business and industry. The report covers: (1) information needs of business and industry, (2) selection and reference aids in business, technology and science, (3) characteristics and problems of service, (4) foreign language materials, (5) present public, academic and special resources, (6) excerpts and summaries from relevant literature, and (7) conclusions and recommendations for a statewide technical information network. It was found that publicly supported libraries cannot adequately meet the technical information needs of California business and industry which are not served elsewhere. Recommendations for a statewide technical information network suggest three levels of service: local service-contact libraries, subject centers, and research centers which would involve contractual arrangements with major academic libraries. The California State Library should be responsible for coordinating, developing and studying services for the entire network as well as serving as a major special resource center. A bibliography of 32 items is appended.

15. Martin, Lowell A. and Bowler, Roberta. *Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California, California Statewide Survey of Public Library Service.* A Report to the State Librarian. Sacramento: California State Library, June 1965. 126 p. ED 018 231 MF–$0.50; HC–$6.40

This study of public library service in California examines its development and resources, recommends goals to be achieved in order to meet present and emerging needs, suggests a program of development, and outlines costs of the program. Conducted in 1965, information for this study was obtained from 1963-64 public library statistics gathered by the California State Library, a questionnaire sent to libraries, title checklists, field visits, and an examination of local planning studies. Public library development, the current situation, the role of the state library, and efforts to move to a statewide library system were analyzed, while school and research library service were considered secondarily. It was concluded that California was not adequately carrying out the kind of public library program outlined in its own policy and needed by its people. A suggested program for development is presented in detail. Its essential recommendations include–(1) a coordinated plan for public library development on a statewide basis, (2) clarification of the role of the state level of government in library activities, and (3) a substantial increase in the amount of money for the library program, bringing expenditures up to approximately one percent of public expenditures and one-twentieth the sum spent on schools. Appended is a bibliography of 48 recent studies of California public library service, the questionnaire used, the field visit observation schedule and libraries visited.

16. Swank, R.C. *Interlibrary Cooperation under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act; A Preliminary Study for the California State Library.* June 1967. 83 p. ED 024 425 MF–$0.50; HC–$4.25

This preliminary exploration of possible approaches in California to implementation of Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) is based on a review of the literature on library cooperation, an examination of existing data on California libraries, and interviews with key people in the California library field. The report examines: (1) the legislative and professional background of cooperative library systems in California, (2) existing California county and regional library systems, (3) present and proposed cooperative efforts among the several types of libraries, (4) the desirable objectives of such efforts, (5) possible organizational structures and bases of financial support, and (6) avenues of further study and planning. The seven major areas of possible coordination that might be incorporated into Title III projects are communication, bibliographical services, delivery services, reference services, order and catalog processes, collection building, and mechanization. Recommended organizational structure involves three patterns of coordination: (1) geographical or regional systems, (2) systems of special libraries, and (3) statewide services by major research libraries and the State Library, involving an extension of the State Library's responsibilities to include service to all types of libraries.

17. Swank, R.C. *Library Service for the Visually and Physically Handicapped; A Report to the California State Library.* 1967. 87 p. ED 024 426 MF–$0.50; HC–$4.45

Objectives of this study were: (1) to review existing library service to the blind and physically handicapped who are unable to use conventional printed materials, concentrating on Braille and talking books for non-institutionalized persons, and (2) to suggest approaches to long-term planning for improved services in California, authorized by Title IVB of the Library Services and Construction

Act (LSCA). It is concluded that the full range and quality of these library services cannot be accomplished at the statewide level by the two existing regional libraries with special materials for the blind, and the need for personal assistance to readers calls for some degree of service at the community level. A statewide network for library service to the blind and visually handicapped is recommended, consisting of a system of regional centers where major collections of frequently used materials in special media would be maintained for use by local library outlets. In addition, the State Library would handle more the specialized requests and have overall responsibility for the statewide system. Suggestions for first steps toward the longterm development of the network include the strengthening of the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program of the California State Library and promotion of pilot programs at the regional and community levels.

Colorado

18. Colorado State Library, Denver. *Colorado Plan for Library Development.* March 1967. 48 p. ED 028 795 MF–$0.25; HC–$2.50

The Colorado Plan for Library Development is intended to serve as a general guide for the development of library service in the state. The plan, which includes a number of recommendations from the Nelson Associates Report of 1965 (see no. 21), was drafted by a committee representing the Colorado Council for Library Development, the Colorado Library Association, and the Colorado State Library, and reflects the thinking of academic, school, public, and special librarians. There is a brief discussion of the current status of Colorado's academic, public, school, and special libraries. The primary objectives of the Plan are to (1) change the Colorado Library Law of 1947 to make implementation of the Plan possible, (2) redefine the role of the Colorado State Library, (3) provide for the legal establishment of public library systems, (4) establish a complete state-wide reference service, (5) establish standards for library operations, (6) define and implement the roles of the several types of libraries, and (7) establish study groups to develop state-wide programs within the framework of the plan. The role of the State Library, the plan of operation, and the financing of the state Plan are also discussed.

19. Denver Regional Council of Governments, Denver. *Public Libraries in the Denver Metropolitan Area; A Plan and Program for Public Library Development to 1985.* September 1968. 166 p. ED 024 427 MF–$0.75; HC–$8.40

The purpose of this plan is to provide a guide for designing improvements in public library service in the Denver metropolitan region and for evaluating the libraries as they develop. The report examines the background of public library planning activities, characteristics of the region, local library systems, area library resources and minimum standards, and the development of local libraries and area resources to 1985. A program for public library development is recommended with these objectives: to bring local library resources to the levels of the American Library Association standards, to develop a library system that meets the standards for public library systems, to provide library services that are easily accessible to all residents in the region, and to develop policies and programs that will allow residents to use all public libraries in the area. Objectives will be accomplished by: (1) a developmental program which will be funded on a shared-cost basis with local, state and federal funds,

(2) research and development activity to assist libraries in meeting changing needs which will be funded by the public library system and the Denver Regional Council of Governments, (3) coordinating the services of all types of libraries, and (4) drafting library standards that will reflect the needs of the Denver Metropolitan area. Appendixes include the planning schedule, population data, and an inventory and directory of local libraries.

20. Leonard, Lawrence E., and others. *Colorado Academic Libraries Book Processing Center.* Final Report, Phase I and Phase II (1 February 1967 - 30 April 1968). Boulder: Colorado University Libraries, June 1968. 388 p. Available from The Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151 as PB 178 421, MF–$0.65; HC–$3.00

This report summarizes the results of a fourteen-month study to (1) examine the feasibility of establishing a book processing center to serve the nine state-supported college and university libraries in Colorado and (2) conduct a simulation study of the proposed Center. The report covers: background, operational characteristics of participating libraries, cost analysis, business office procedures, proposed operating specifications for the book processing center, and results of a library user attitude survey. It is concluded that a centralized book processing center is feasible, with benefits for participating academic institutions in the cost savings, personnel specialization, and library automation. Recommendations emphasize establishment of a processing charge, processing both English language and foreign language materials, an automated bookkeeping system, automated processing procedures, development of current awareness bibliographies, and a central depository of standard times for performing technical services activities to be established by the A.L.A. Resources and Technical Services Division. Appendixes include a 68 item bibliography, detailed numerical data from the study, and the questionnaires and research tools used.

21. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *New Directions in Library Service for Colorado, Report of a Survey Undertaken for the Colorado State Library.* August 1965. 99 p. ED 020 746 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.05 Also available from the Colorado State Library, 1362 Lincoln, Denver, Colorado 80220 ($2.00)

Data obtained from visits to all types of libraries, interviews with about 80 people, and statistical data furnished by the Colorado State Library form the basis for this survey of library resources in Colorado. Library services are found to be inadequate and it is recommended that the state library assume leadership for state programs, that the grant-in-aid program be reformulated, and that a state-wide program of reference service be initiated. Appendixes include the estimated costs of a public libraries systems program, a tentative system structure, and a grant-in-aid program formula for public library system development.

Connecticut

22. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Library Service in the Capitol Region of Connecticut: A Study with Recommendations for Future Development.* October 1968. 71 p. ED 026 089 MF–$0.50; HC–$3.65

Objectives of this study were to assess existing library resources, services, and needs in the Capitol Region of Connecticut and to recommend steps for future development. Study data were obtained

from a questionnaire sent to all libraries in the region, from interviews with a cross section of individuals in many fields concerned with libraries, and from a review of relevant published materials. Principal findings and conclusions of the study lead to the recommendation that high priority be given to the establishment of a Capitol Regional Library Council (CRLC) which would coordinate library planning, conduct further library studies, and undertake experimental and demonstration projects. After the CRLC is established, priority should be given to: (1) cooperation with other organizations, (2) an improved program of public information, (3) service to disadvantaged groups, and (4) the establishment of a regional reference resource center. Other recommendations to be promptly implemented cover uniform library statistics, preparation of a list of regional subject specialists, and improving interlibrary loan services. The long range recommendation which should have first priority involves the improvement of basic library collections and services through the establishment of standards and the increase of local financial support and state aid. The survey questionnaire is appended.

23. United Aircraft Corporate Systems Center, Farmington, Conn. *Initial Report on a Study to Plan Development and Implementation of a Connecticut Library Research Center.* September 1966. 67 p. ED 022 512 MF–$0.50; HC–$3.45

Performed under the guidance of the Connecticut State Library and the Connecticut State Library Research Advisory Committee, this study includes (1) a survey of Connecticut librarians and library users to evaluate the need for a Library Research Center, (2) a design concept for a proposed operational system and a plan for its implementation, and (3) estimates of the costs of implementing and operating the system and requirements for space and personnel. It is concluded that a need exists in Connecticut for a center such as that proposed, offering services which should include at least bibliographic searching, a document locating service, and centralized control, coordination, and dissemination of catalog data. In addition, printed products such as book catalogs and current awareness lists should be provided. The automation of these services is feasible, and, assuming funds can be made available, implementation should start in July, 1967. The outline of a further study program for the detailed design of the initial system, which should be completed before implementation begins, is included.

Delaware

24. Humphry, John A. and Humphry, James, III. *Library Service in Delaware.* Dover: Delaware State Library Commission, 1966. 33 p. ED 025 289 MF–$0.25; HC–$1.75

This study, which gives detailed recommendations for the implementation of a state-wide library improvement program for Delaware, is based on visits to all types of libraries and library agencies in the state and conferences with members of the State Library Commission, library trustees, state and local officials, librarians and interested laymen. The major recommendations include: (1) revision of library laws to make possible the carrying out of proposed recommendations, (2) provision of a strong state library agency with necessary status and support to activate and promote the program, (3) development and implementation of accepted standards of library service, (4) assistance from a variety of sources for community libraries, (5) acceptance of the school library in the total educational program of the community, (6) consideration of the role of the college, university, and privately supported library within the total program, (7) effective coordination of the services of these libraries

and (8) institution and direction on a continuing basis, of a publicity and public relations program designed to acquaint the people of the State with the desirability and need for an improved book and information service. Suggestions are also made for library education and training as well as for the roles of commissioners, trustees, other laymen, and professional associations within the State. Appended are comparative statistics for Delaware public library service for 1955-1956 and 1964-1965.

25. Schneider, Frank A. *Delaware Library Survey; a Study of Public Library Services in Delaware With an Action Proposal for State-Wide Library Development, 1969-1974.* Dover: Delaware Library Association, May 1969. 127 p. EDRS in process.

This survey proposes a course of action to overcome the problems currently facing public libraries in Delaware. Included is information on (1) patterns of population, occupational and educational change in the state; (2) public library collections, personnel, finances, and deficiencies; (3) the role of the Library Commission for the State of Delaware; and (4) the objectives, components, services, and funding of a proposed state-wide library system linking district libraries to regional resource centers. A five-phase "action and funding schedule" for this system notes library commission action, legislative action, and costs of the program for each year from 1969 through 1974. Eleven specific recommendations for action are outlined. Appendices include (1) preliminary standards for district library services, (2) proposed law revisions, and (3) a chart of public library funding for fiscal year 1968.

Florida

26. Kantor, David. *A Survey of Libraries and Library Services in the State Institutions of Florida.* Tallahassee: Florida State Library, 1967. 85 p. ED 021 586 MF–$0.50; HC–$4.35

A survey was conducted to analyze library facilities and services in 60 Florida state institutions and to make recommendations for improvement. Included in the study are descriptions of the institutions and a report and recommendations for each library. Results of questionnaires and visits show that institutional library service is inadequate, falling far below library standards. No institution has a professional librarian, expenditures for books are minute, collections consist of gifts and discards, services of the State Library and local public libraries are generally not used, and institutional administrators agree that library service is important and needs much development. Recommendations involve: (1) establishment of the positions of Consultant for Institutional Libraries within the State Library and Coordinator of Library Service within each Division of state institutions, to be filled by professional librarians, (2) an Advisory Council for State Institutional Libraries, (3) a central processing facility at the State Library for Institutional libraries, (4) adequate budgeting for library service, (5) employment of suitable full-time personnel to manage the libraries under direction of a staff committee, and (6) development of a strong collection of carefully selected books and a library program relevant to residents' needs. Current standards for various types of libraries are appended.

27. Little (Arthur D.), Inc., Boston. *Centralized Processing for the State of Florida; Report to the Florida State Library.* July 1968. 68 p. ED 022 505 MF–$0.50; HC–$3.50

A study was conducted to examine the basic concepts of the Orlando Processing Center and its state-wide goals, followed by recommendations for a future course of action. The report is divided

into three parts–a survey of public libraries in the area, a study of the Orlando Processing Center, and an examination of processing needs in Florida, with several alternatives offered for meeting these needs. Recommendations include: (1) administration of the processing center by the State Library or incorporating it as an agency separate from the Orlando Public Library, with reorganization to begin during 1968, (2) need for a much larger centralized processing effort in Florida, with processing offered to all public libraries and eventually to school and community college libraries, (3) development of a Union Catalog by the State, (4) categories of services offered by the Center to include full processing, cataloging only, and ordering but no processing, (5) a computerized operation involving two separate computer-systems–an administrative system for ordering and a card catalog system utilizing MARC tape, and (6) development of a price structure varying with the amount of service. Appendixes include the questionnaires used for the study.

28. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Public Library Facilities Master Plan for Metropolitan Dade County.* December 1968. 261 p. ED 027 053 MF–$1.00; HC–$13.15 Also available from Nelson Associates, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 ($8.50)

This study reviews the current status of public library service in Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, with particular reference to: (1) the governing structure of the existing public library agencies; (2) the sources and levels of their financial support; (3) the available library facilities, resources and personnel; (4) the services that are provided; (5) the uses made of these libraries by their patrons; and (6) the patrons' attitudes toward these agencies. The study recommends a library facilities master plan that calls for the establishment of a county library system to be operated by Dade County with headquarters at the existing Miami Public Library. The master plan suggests a new headquarters facility in Miami, the building of four regional libraries in various parts of the county, the establishment of new branch facilities, the expansion of certain existing facilities and the closing of others. The study suggests that some of the libraries' existing services ought to be intensified and that various new services need to be provided. A timetable for the implementation of the governing structure for the county library system, the methods of providing financial support for its operation, and the procedures for financing the recommended construction program are included.

Illinois

29. Highum, Clayton. *Centralized Processing for Public Libraries in Illinois.* Illinois State Library Research Series No. 10. June 1967. 115 p. ED 018 226 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.85

Defining centralized processing as ordering, cataloging, classification, and mechanical preparation of library materials, this study was conducted (1) to determine the feasibility of centralized processing for Illinois public libraries and library systems and (2) to make recommendations for planning state centralized activity. General survey techniques used to collect data included a literature search, contact with individuals involved in similar activity, and visits to processing centers, system headquarters, and libraries in Illinois and other states. It was found that centralized processing in Illinois is fragmented and underdeveloped, and state-wide application has not been considered. A profile of selected Illinois libraries shows that most do not use centralized processing services, but library technical procedures are basically standard and there is a positive attitude toward such a future service. It is concluded that centralized processing is feasible and should be developed as a coordinated, state-wide program. Recommendations include (1) development of the book processing

center at Oak Park as the state's single processing center, (2) use of an electronic data processing and communications system, (3) a quasi-independent status for the center if possible, and (4) an advisory committee. The questionnaires, survey criteria, and a bibliography of 49 items are appended.

30. Institute of Urban Life, Chicago. *Natural Library Service Zones, A Report to the North Suburban Library System.* February 1969. 54 p. ED 026 108 MF–$0.25; HC–$2.80

The North Suburban Library System decided that the areas within its boundaries which are outside the taxed district/area supporting an existing library should be served by extending the service areas of the existing municipal, township, and district libraries, either through contract or by employing the provisions of present library district law. In order to guide the expansion so that it results in maximum accommodation to potential library users, the System engaged a professional research organization to design the allocation of unserved areas to existing library facilities in a way that reflects the natural orientation and convenience of the population. The configurations resulting from such an allocation are termed "natural library service zones" - zones within which it may be presumed that residents are oriented toward the library within the zone rather than toward any other library. Part I of this report describes the working concepts and methodology used in deriving the natural service zones. Part II, in the form of an annotated map, depicts the boundaries of the zones. Appendixes include: (1) details of a survey of 300 library users, conducted to verify the applicability of conventional retail location theory, (2) information on the delineation of retail trade areas, and (3) data from a survey of interstitial areas.

31. Schiller, Anita. *Library Service in the Illinois Portion of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area.* Illinois State Library Research Series No. 7. February 1966. 99 p. ED 018 227 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.05

Objectives of the study were to describe the present role of public libraries in Madison and St. Clair counties, to determine library development needs in these metropolitan communities, and to assess their library facilities in relation to library standards. Data for this study was collected from census reports, university faculty, annual library reports, mail questionnaires, interviews, and observation. The problems confronting all urban libraries are apparent here. Changing population, an urban core of low income groups, and educational improvements have created pressures on these libraries, forcing them to make certain changes in traditional library service. However, library development in these counties has not kept pace with many other urban areas. Recommendations emphasize meeting urban library problems and achieving minimum A.L.A. standards. Specifically, (1) elementary school library service must be expanded, (2) library systems should be formed, (3) library support in individual communities must be strengthened with the aid of increased taxes and federal and state funds, (4) a proposal for a library demonstration program in East St. Louis should be developed, (5) reciprocal use of libraries throughout the greater St. Louis area should be explored, and (6) minimum educational qualifications for librarians should be established. Appendixes include a bibliography of 24 items and the questionnaires used.

32. Stenstrom, Ralph H. *The Emergence and Development of Public Library Systems in Illinois.* Illinois State Library Research Series No. 15. December 1968. 104 p. ED 025 290 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.30

Objectives of this survey were (1) to trace the emergence and development of public libraries in Illinois, (2) to reveal problems in system development and suggest solutions, and (3) to serve as a basis for future studies. Information for the study came from publications of the library systems,

conference proceedings, visits to seven systems, and interviews and correspondence with library and State Library personnel. Following a study of Illinois library service in 1962, eighteen library systems have been formed, and considerable progress has been made through major cooperative effort. Major problems still to be resolved include: (1) a need for continued planning and direction from a central agency, preferably the State Library, (2) inadequate financial support, (3) no standardized and meaningful form of reporting library activities and expenditures, (4) an unclear hierarchy of service, from local libraries to the Research and Reference Centers, and (5) a need to establish evaluation criteria. Appendixes include brief profiles of each library system and data on population served and per capita expenditures.

Indiana

33. Indiana State Library, Indianapolis. *Survey of Indiana Correctional Institution Libraries.* August 1966. 49 p. ED 025 278 MF–$0.25; HC–$2.55

This study of the adequacy of library facilities in Indiana's penal institutions was undertaken at the request of a state senate committee studying the Indiana Department of Correction. The penal libraries are judged to be inadequate and their major problems with personnel, materials, services, and physical facilities are listed. Also given are nine recommendations for improving library services in the penal institutions and a profile of each of the six fully operational institutions. Appendices include: "Library Evaluation, Eliza Hendricks School," by Georgia Goodwin; "Correctional Institution Library Survey, Outline Plan," prepared by a special Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries Committee and used by the Maryland Library Association Survey Committee 1964-1965; "Objectives and Standards for Libraries in Correctional Institutions," endorsed by the American Library Association and the American Correctional Association; a statistical summary of the survey; and the questionnaire used in the survey.

Kansas

34. Drury, James W. *Recent Developments in Financing Public Libraries in Kansas.* Special Report Series, Number 132. Lawrence: Kansas University, Governmental Research Center, 1965. 32 p. ED 025 293 MF–$0.25; HC–$1.70

Kansas has a large number of small city-supported public libraries. In many cases because the cities are unable to provide adequate financial support for their libraries, limited services are offered. Because of the need for greater tax bases for libraries, a number of county libraries and one regional library have been formed. However, many of the cities are reluctant to give up control of their libraries for fear of losing what library service they have. The author concludes that some way must be found to keep local interest in libraries strong and yet provide a system with a large enough financial base to furnish adequate library service for all. Statistics on library expenditures, library revenues, and tax levies on public libraries in Kansas are presented.

35. Kee, S. Janice. *Public Library Development in Kansas Since 1956: A Review, Including Recommendations.* Emporia: Kansas State Teachers College, March 1966. 59 p. ED 024 416 MF–$0.50; HC–$3.05

Objectives of this survey were: (1) to review existing data on public library progress in Kansas since 1956 and to identify needs for further study, (2) to relate the data to public library standards and to the purpose of the Library Services and Construction Act, and (3) to recommend guidelines for planning for state-wide library development. It was found that although there is a growing awareness of the need to expand educational facilities and services in Kansas, including libraries, there is much left to accomplish. Recommendations include: (1) suggested topics for surveys and studies, (2) needed standards for a state library system, (3) a plan for division of the state into eleven library regions, with the State Library Advisory Commission to give localities needed direction for regional library cooperation, (4) suggestions for the type of U.S. Office of Education allocations to be requested by the State Librarian and the State Commission, and (5) a program of state grants-in-aid to support the development of a state-wide system of library service. Appendices give statistical information basic to Kansas library development, a population analysis of Kansas counties, data on library financing in Kansas counties, suggested library regions, and a bibliography of 33 items.

36. Marcoux, Dale C. and Leach, Hugh V. *Library Resources Survey, Kansas Institutions 1967.* December 1967. 80 p. ED 024 415 MF–$0.50; HC–$4.10

This study of twenty-two Kansas state institutions was conducted to appraise the reading habits and educational level of institutional residents, the library resources and service needs of institutional residents and staff, and the possibilities for library service at institutions with security requirements. Conclusions are based on visits to existing institutional library facilities, interviews with administrators and librarians, and background reading. Specific recommendations are: (1) the state of Kansas should provide sizable appropriations for library resources at the institutions covered in the survey, including funds for a professional librarian at larger institutions, (2) additional funds should be allocated to institutions by the State Librarian, based upon plans for use and needs, (3) the Office of State Libraries should provide processing and cataloging service for institutional libraries, (4) library resources should be defined to include books, pamphlets and equipment, (5) high priority should be given to the needs of professional and staff libraries, and (6) institutional and professional staff should have a strong voice in materials selection. Appended are recommendations and descriptive information for each institution surveyed.

Louisiana

37. Humphry, John A. and Humphry, James, III. *Library Service in Louisiana, Keeping Pace with Progress in the State.* A Report Prepared for the Louisiana Library Association. Baton Rouge: Louisiana Library Association, 1968. 116 p. ED 019 971 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.90

This survey was conducted to evaluate the present program of library service and library education in Louisiana as well as to formulate plans for continued progress. Based on historical background material, current statistics, and visits to representative libraries of all types, recommendations involve–(1) statewide cooperation of public, school, and academic libraries, as well as special libraries on a compensatory basis, based on the establishment of seven regional library systems, (2) coordination by the state library of the services to be rendered by the various types of libraries, with public and state library service funds to be handled by the state library and academic and school library funds to be handled by the state Education Department, (3) strengthening library education in the state by adding more faculty and facilities to the Louisiana State University program, as well as

more extramural courses, continuing education, and research, and (4) public relations efforts by library trustees, public officials, professional associations, and librarians to help insure the success of the proposed program by convincing the appropriating authorities of the advantages of improved state-wide library service. A bibliography of 116 items is appended.

Maine

38. Educational Research and Services Corporation. *Where the People Speak: The Role and Function of Rural Public Libraries in Northern New England.* Final Report, Project No. BR–7–1207, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. January 1969. 469 p. ED 025 295 MF–$1.75; HC–$23.55.

The objective of this study was to define the attitudes of a representative sample of rural New England citizens concerning their town libraries in order to identify the motivational factors necessary for adequate rural library use and support. Study data were collected mainly through personal interviews involving 749 representative respondents from nine small towns in Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, with questionnaires administered to households, library trustees, and librarians. This study report includes a review of published literature on rural libraries, a statement on research design, community portraits, descriptive and analytical statistics from the user survey, a discussion of the librarian and trustee interviews, an analysis of ten years of library support in one community, a review of rural library costs and financial support, conclusions based on an analysis of the survey, a review of trends in rural library service, and recommendations for improvement of town libraries. The study documents the reasons why rural New England citizens either use or reject the library, and it reveals an overall lack of fiscal and civic support for libraries, an absence of library leadership, and the fact that the majority of the libraries surveyed fall far short of meeting minimal standards. Appendixes include methodological observations and the research and survey instruments.

Maryland

39. Bundy, Mary Lee. *Metropolitan Public Library Users, A Report of a Survey of Adult Library Use in the Maryland Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Area.* College Park: Maryland University, School of Library and Information Services, 1968. 130 p. Available from the Student Supply Store, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742 ($3.50)

This survey of the users of one hundred library units in the eight library systems in metropolitan Maryland is based on a brief questionnaire given to every fifth adult user who entered any of these libraries during six days over the period of March 28, 1966 to May 7, 1966. The research effort was directed toward discovering which elements of the community are reached, the means by which patrons get to libraries, purposes for library use, subject interests, and the nature of the library encounter. This report includes: (1) a discussion of the survey scope and method; (2) a review of the literature on public library use studies; (3) background information on the counties and their libraries; (4) an examination of change in these library systems; (5) a profile of library users; (6) an analysis of factors influencing library use, including differences in library systems, patron occupations and library size; (7) an examination of user attitudes; (8) data on inter-library use; and (9) a consideration of the broad implications of the study findings, based on the observation that public libraries are still tied to traditional commitments and to traditional clienteles. Appended is the survey questionnaire, a bibliography listing 26 sources of information about Maryland, and an annotated bibliography of 42 public library user studies.

40. CONSAD Research Corporation, Pittsburgh. *Baltimore Metropolitan Area Library Study, Short Range Work Program: Tasks, Schedule, and Methods.* July 1968. 31 p. ED 027 045 MF–$0.25; HC–$1.65

Described is a six-month work program, financed with Library Service and Construction Act funds, which applies systems analysis to public library organization, services, and facilities. The three public library systems of Baltimore City (Enoch Pratt Free Library), Baltimore County, and Anne Arundel County, Maryland are to be studied. Investigated will be the decision process relating to library services. The location of a single branch facility near common jurisdictional borders is to be examined to determine how changes in branch services or facilities would significantly alter overall library service. The problem is structured within the framework of a multi-facility (total region) evaluation process. Work tasks are described, the evaluation process flow is charted, and short-range work program is related to the concurrent development of a multi-year schedule of studies for library planning.

41. Duchac, Kenneth F. *A Library Service Center for Suburban Maryland County Library Systems, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery, Prince George's; An Establishment Proposal.* 1968. 68 p. ED 023 437 MF-$0.50; HC-$3.50

Based on a year of inquiry and consultation, this report of the Suburban Maryland Project confirms the feasibility of cooperative technical service functions for the four public library systems of suburban Maryland. It is recommended that the proposed Library Service Center be assigned the ordering, acquisition, cataloging, preparation for book catalog input, and processing operations for the library systems. A variety of methods for handling the Center's work were explored and the methods responsive to the systems' needs are recommended and described. Topics covered include legal considerations, organization of the Center, personnel and staff, space requests, scope of the Center's operation, cost estimates, financing the Center, and prospects for expansion of operations. Appendixes include proposed legislation to provide for establishment of cooperative library service centers, a compilation of data on current practices in technical services sections, and excerpts from "Cooperative Processing Center–System Outline," Heliodyne Corporation, June, 1968.

42. Maryland Library Association. *Survey of Maryland Adult Correctional Institution Libraries.* August 1965. 61 p. ED 025 291 MF–$0.50; HC–$3.15

This study of the four adult correctional institution libraries in Maryland is based on background data obtained from a survey questionnaire, conferences with institutional personnel, and tours of the library facilities and education departments. Findings show that although an attempt has been made to organize the libraries, they are still inadequate. Recommendations outline an immediate library development plan for the next two years and a long-range plan to be accomplished within a five year period. The plans involve: (1) establishment of a pilot library demonstration program at the Maryland Penitentiary in 1966, to be supported by a grant for the first two years, (2) creating a supervisory library division in the Maryland Department of Corrections, which would include the appointment of a professional librarian, (3) development of library service in the other three correctional institutions in 1967 and 1968, with funds requested in the Department of Corrections budget, and (4) organization of a library program for correctional camps as soon as it is financially feasible. A detailed library program is outlined for each of the four institutions, the Maryland Department of Corrections, and the correctional work camps. The "Objectives and Standards for Libraries in Correctional Institutions," prepared by a committee of the American Correctional Association, is appended.

43. Pfefferle, Richard A. and Hines, Theodore C. *Feasibility of a Cooperative Processing Center for Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland.* Baltimore: Maryland State Department of Educatio ., 1967. 66 p. ED 024 428 MF–$0.50; HC–$3.40

A study was conducted for the public library systems of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties to determine what aspects of their acquisitions, cataloging and processing operations, if any, might be carried on cooperatively for lower costs and improved services. Conclusions and recommendations were that: (1) the growth of the four countries indicates that a cooperative technical services operation is feasible and will provide better services at substantial unit savings, (2) the center should continue to produce book catalogs using brief bibliographical information, as the four systems now do, although this does not preclude recording fuller bibliographical information in machine-readable form for later use, (3) uniform standards should be adopted for cataloging, classification, acquisition and processing and cooperative methods of book selection should be explored, (4) the new processing center should be housed in quarters independent of but centrally located to all four systems, (5) the State Division of Library Extension should give financial assistance to the center for the initial establishment period, to be followed by adoption of a simple, equitable method of allocating support requirements among the member libraries and state, and (6) the libraries should begin at once a detailed implementation study for joint service. Appendixes include statistical data, sample book catalog pages, and a bibliography of 12 items.

44. Stone, C. Walter, and others. *A Library Program for Columbia.* Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh University, October 1966. 61 p. ED 019 089 MF–$0.50; HC–$3.15

Part of the planning necessary for the new city of Columbia, Maryland (projected population of 125,000), has been the organization of an optimum program of information services for all areas of its life–both for the community in general and for its schools, industries, and businesses. Communications, technology and related systems have been investigated and a general plan making extensive use of community antenna television systems, closed circuit television, shared computer services, and other programs, all administered by the Columbia Communication Service Agency, has been proposed. Village libraries, which are to be placed in population areas of approximately 3000 families, will have the dual purpose of serving the junior and senior high schools, and being a branch of the public library. On the other hand, the town center library may become the focal center for all library and communication services for the town. The communications agency will be responsible, under contract, for all basic library services for both the village and town center libraries, and for the school and academic libraries, including central processing, administration of paperback sales, provision for audiovisual materials, and administration of a central scientific-technical reference center.

Massachusetts

45. Little (Arthur D.), Inc. Boston. *Library Planning Study. Report to the Bureau of Library Extension, Department of Education, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.* August 1967. 83 p. ED 022 491 MF–$0.50 HC–$4.25

This evaluation was conducted to review library service to Massachusetts state institutions and to examine levels of present or potential cooperation among all types of libraries. Based on interviews

and questionnaires, the study is divided into three areas: resources for all types of libraries, service to state institutions, and library service for the physically handicapped. It is concluded that Massachusetts library resources are generally underused and often inefficiently maintained. Recommendations include: (1) a total library network, involving a State Library Service Center with responsibility for centralized ordering, cataloging, and processing and a union catalog to serve all libraries, (2) increased public library cooperation and retention of the present regional system headquarters libraries, (3) participation by college, university, and special libraries in State Library Service Center activities, (4) expansion of the Bureau of Library Extension functions for school libraries, and establishment of 5 regional centers for nonbook school library materials, (5) participation by special libraries in the State Library Service Center's interlibrary loan program, (6) establishment or improvement of institutional libraries, and (7) improvement of service to the handicapped. A four-year program to implement these recommendations is outlined.

Michigan

46. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Reference and Research Library Needs in Michigan: A Study of Resources, Needs and Patterns of Use with Recommendations for Improvements in Service.* November 1966. 197 p. ED 021 569 MF–$0.75; HC–$9.95

The objectives of the study were to determine the extent and nature of unmet needs of users of reference and research library resources and to propose measures to meet those needs. Data on research library use were collected by three questionnaires sent to four groups of users: 1) all faculty members of four year public and private institutions of higher education in Michigan, 2) all teachers of off-campus university courses from the nine public universities and colleges offering such programs, 3) a sample of elementary and secondary public school teachers, and 4) a sample of manufacturing executives. Interviews with selected librarians, faculty members, and administrators yielded additional data. A study of inter-library loan slips and non-registered borrowers' cards from selected major libraries in the state, and earlier studies and reports of libraries complete the data sources. The five major recommendations are: (1) Establish intermediate reference centers, (2) Designate as statewide resource libraries the Detroit Public Library, the Michigan State Library and the libraries of Michigan State University, Wayne State University and the University of Michigan, (3) Provide library collections and facilities for off-campus students, (4) The Michigan State Library should prepare and distribute a union list of serials, and (5) Establish a Coordinate Council on Reference and Research Library Resources.

Montana

47. Marvin, James C. *A Plan for Library Cooperation in Missoula County, Montana.* Helena: Montana State Library, 1968. 30 p. ED 024 417 MF–$0.25; HC–$1.60

A study of the libraries in Missoula County, Montana, was conducted to determine library resources and potential areas of cooperation between all types of libraries. The recommendations for a cooperative network are based on visits to libraries and interviews with librarians, public officials, and interested citizens. Study procedure did not include an evaluation of individual libraries or an

examination of the qualifications of library personnel. Suggestions cover: (1) organization of a Missoula Area Library Council; (2) employment of a liaison librarian to serve all of the area libraries; (3) designation of the Missoula Public Library as a communication or IMPACT Center and administrative headquarters for a public library federation; (4) financial aid to the University of Montana Library; (5) a computerized union list of serial holdings; (6) cooperation between the elementary school district, public library, and County Instructional Materials Center for children's services; (7) revision of the public library contract with Missoula County for library service; and (8) a joint plan for in-service training programs and clinics. Appended are the study questionnaire, library statistical data, and a list of study participants.

48. Montana State Library Commission, Helena. *A Time for Great Things; Montana's Plan for Total Library Service.* 1967. 23 p. ED 024 419 MF–$0.25; HC–$1.25

This reassessment of Montana library service, conducted by library leaders throughout the state, discusses general characteristics of the state, goals for library service, ten years of progress under the Library Services and Construction Act, the federation plan, cooperation between all types of libraries, and library service to state institutions and the physically handicapped. It is concluded that the legal framework exists for Montana to meet all of the state responsibilities for library service but financial support is inadequate for the State Library to fulfill its function. The State Library needs a much larger book collection, additional staff, including specialists and a local library consultant, a building adjacent to the Capitol, and a substantially increased budget. It is also concluded that the federation system is the most economical means for achieving adequate and equal public library service for the entire state. However, support for such systems must be broader than it is now, and a generous appropriation to provide state aid to the federations is recommended. The text of the Library Services and Construction Act is appended.

49. Warncke, Ruth. *Plan for the Development of Library Service in Montana.* Helena: Montana Library Association, Library Development Committee, 1965. 41 p. ED 024 418 MF–$0.25; HC–$2.15

This plan for the development of Montana library service is based on the experiences of other states, opinions of library experts, written information on Montana libraries, visits to several libraries, and attendance at meetings of the Montana Library Association and its committees. Specific recommendations include: moving the State Library headquarters to Helena; evaluating existing libraries in relation to established standards; instituting new legislation and repealing out-of-date library laws; cooperative programs among libraries for effective use of staff; job descriptions and pay scales; additional staff for most libraries; increases in salaries; a recruiting and scholarship program; an enlarged, state-wide program of in-service training; determination of an effective, state-wide program of minimum library service; identification of all possible sources of funds; interpretation of the value of library service to the public; an increase in appropriations for the Montana Library Commission and establishment of state aid for public libraries; and enlisting the aid of government officials, organizations and civic-minded citizens in developing effective library service.

Nebraska

50. Nebraska Library Association. *Nebraska's Plan for Library Service. Section I, Regional Organization for Nebraska's Public Libraries.* 1967. 40 p. ED 025 276 MF–$0.25; HC–$2.10

This is a revision of "Regional Organization for Nebraska Libraries" published in 1962, which described the statewide program for library cooperation begun in 1962, proposing a regional pattern to involve all public libraries and establishment of minimum standards for the libraries designated as regional library centers. In the present edition, standards for regional centers have been revised to conform to the American Library Association's "Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems," 1966. The document proposes a new regional pattern for library service to include twenty regions. Listed for each proposed region are the public library or libraries responsible for developing regional library service for the area, the number of counties served, the area in square miles, the total population, the population with no library service, the number of public libraries, and the assessed valuation.

51. Nebraska Public Library Commission, Lincoln. *A Study of Existing Library Services in Nebraska State Institutions.* 1967. 33 p. ED 025 277 MF–$0.25; HC–$1.75

The purposes of this study were (1) to determine the present status of library services in the state institutions of Nebraska, (2) to examine the extent to which resources from outside agencies are being used, and (3) to prepare a report to aid in developing a state plan for improved library services to institutions. Included in the survey are penal and correctional institutions, mental institutions, medical facilities and homes, and educational institutions. Information for the study was gathered by preparing extensive background reports on each institution and by sending questionnaires to and making visits to each library. The general conclusion of the report is that library services in institutions need additional planning, reorganization, and adequate financing. Nine major recommendations for improved service are given.

52. Sallach, David. *A Survey of the Physically Handicapped of Nebraska, The Parameters of Expanded Library Service.* Lincoln: Nebraska Public Library Commission, 1967. 18 p. ED 025 275 MF–$0.25; HC–$1.00

The purpose of this study was to determine the total number and distribution of the physically handicapped in Nebraska in order to provide them with adequate library service. The report defines the physically handicapped as "residents of the United States certified by competent authority as unable to read normal printed materials as a result of physical limitations." Three sources were used to establish the number of physically handicapped: (1) all physicians who would come in contact with the physically handicapped, (2) all nursing homes and state institutions in Nebraska, and (3) all county offices of public welfare in the state. The report describes the present and projected distribution of the 683 physically handicapped persons, their age, sex, and whether or not they are institutionalized.

New Hampshire

Educational Research and Services Corporation. *Where the People Speak: The Role and Function of Rural Public Libraries in Northern New England.* Final Report, Project No. BR–7–1207, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. January 1969. 469 p. ED 025 295 MF–$1.75; HC–$23.55 (See item 38)

53. Little (Arthur D.), Inc., Boston. *A Plan for Library Cooperation in New Hampshire. Report to New Hampshire State Library.* September 1967. 80 p. ED 017 313 MF–$0.50; HC–$4.10

As a step toward improving services to all users, the New Hampshire State Library sponsored a study of both the system of libraries in New Hampshire and their resources. The study itself is limited to the possible coordination of the resources of all types of libraries (public, special, school, academic) in a way which will make them more readily available to the library patron, and to the improvement of services to institutions and to the handicapped. The recommendations developed are based both upon an evaluation of the library system and upon practices in other fields, such as education and communications. They are divided into four areas–(1) interlibrary cooperation, for which the recommendations are focused upon strengthening interlibrary loan procedures, development of collections of non-book materials, inclusion in the system of resources available in libraries other than public libraries, and giving grants to those libraries whose resources are heavily used by other libraries, (2) library service to institutions, which includes a suggestion to strengthen the institutional libraries and also to make other library resources more accessible to them through the establishment of an advisory council and the appointment of a professional librarian to work closely with it, (3) library service to the handicapped, for which it is proposed that a library at the state level be started which would be an integral part of the state-wide network of libraries, and (4) possible regional cooperation through a network of New England libraries. The appendix to the report is a suggested plan of action for library cooperation in New Hampshire.

New Jersey

54. Casey, Genevieve M. *Library Services in New Jersey State Institutions, A Survey with Recommendations.* New Brunswick: Rutgers, The State University, March 1968. 112 p. ED 020 763 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.70

Twenty–eight state institutions and thirteen county institutions for the mentally ill and tubercular which receive 50 percent of their support from the state are included in this survey of institutional libraries. Data collected from field visits and questionnaires on library collections, personnel, physical facilities, services and budget for resident, staff, and school libraries are compared with the standards in (1) *Objectives and Standards for Libraries in Correctional Institutions* (approved by the American Library Association and the American Correctional Association) and (2) *Hospital Libraries Objectives and Standards* (approved by the American Library Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Hospital Association.) The report also estimates costs for bringing service up to the standards, proposes alternate administrative patterns for library service in New Jersey institutions, and proposes a plan for phasing in the improvement of library service.

55. Eisner, Joseph. *Suggested Recommendations for Interlibrary Cooperation in the State of New Jersey.* Plainview, New York: Library Consultant Service, February 1968. 32 p. ED 020 764 MF–$0.25; HC–$1.70

This report presents recommendations for implementing the programs proposed in *Libraries for the People of New Jersey* by Lowell A. Martin and Mary V. Gaver (New Jersey Library Association, Library Development Committee, November, 1964.) Recommendations cover (1) interlibrary cooperation activities to be undertaken among area libraries, (2) interlibrary cooperation activities to be undertaken in the assigned area of the area library, (3) patterns of cooperation between area libraries and the research libraries, with consideration of the role of the reference referral center, and

(4) the role the state library agency should assume. Recommendations are based on information gathered from personal interviews, a perusal of relevant documents, and a review of the literature on interlibrary cooperation.

56. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *A Regional System Reorganization Plan for New Jersey County Libraries, A Study Conducted for the New Jersey State Library.* April 1967. 112 p. ED 022 499 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.70

In this study undertaken to evaluate the role of the county library in the emerging New Jersey library pattern, information was gathered through personal interviews, consultation with authorities on library government, group meetings with state library personnel, and questionnaires on opinions of county library service sent to trustees, librarians and school administrators. A detailed plan for the development of regional library service systems for those counties now operating county libraries is set forth. Based on principles of recognizing the New Jersey tradition of local autonomy, a close relationship to county political structure, and consistency with the emerging New Jersey area library development plan, recommendations involve–(1) establishment of regional libraries initiated by action from municipalities and counties, (2) government by a regional board representing county government, the public, county school systems, institutions of higher education and local libraries, (3) county library assets and liabilities transferred to the regional board and operated as regional libraries, (4) a financial pattern with the state meeting minimum service costs and the counties and the state sharing the cost of extended programs, and (5) administrative regulations empowering the state library to devise regional standards, formulas for state aid, and contractual relationships with the regions. Appended are the study questionnaires and tables showing county library resources.

New York

57. Eisner, Joseph and Crane, Stanley. *Ramapo Catskill Library System Reference Survey.* July 1965. 51 p. EDRS in process.

This survey, performed under the authority of the New York State Library Services Plan Act, Project 20, 1964–1965, was conducted to determine the System's reference needs, including book, personnel and building requirements. Emphasis was to be placed on Rockland County and its libraries, and these requirements were to be related to the development of other libraries in Rockland County. Survey data were obtained from visits to the libraries, interviews, and evaluations of holdings. Major recommendations involve: (1) grouping libraries by type and developing objectives for local libraries; (2) seeking increased tax support, with certain libraries working together to seek support from larger governmental units and employing a professionally-trained librarian to coordinate their library services; (3) training non-professional staff members; (4) differentiating between types of materials purchased from state-aid funds, from the loan collection funds, and by member libraries; (5) making book grants to member libraries on a matching basis; and (6) integrating the headquarters operation with a central library. Appendices include proposed objectives and policies of the RCLS service center, types of libraries to developed in the Ramapo Catskill Library System, a job description for the coordinator of library services, and financial data for member libraries.

58. Garrison, Guy and Slanker, Barbara O. *Library Resources in the North Country Area of New York State.* Urbana: Illinois University, Library Research Center, 1966. 112 p. ED 025 281 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.70

This report on existing library reference and research resources in the North Country area, the needs of area users, and possibilities for cooperation and development of library resources is one of the studies conducted in terms of the proposed Reference and Research Library Resources (3-R) library network in New York State. The survey was carried out through field visits, interviews, questionnaires and checklists, with data collected on all area libraries and other facilities which use library research materials. Findings show that although there are distinctive library needs at all levels in this sparsely populated area, institutional and regional self-sufficiency are impossible, and it will continue to be necessary to go outside the region for access to certain kinds of research materials. Suggestions for library development to meet reference and research needs involve maximizing the use of existing and potential regional resources through cooperative endeavors, while also coordinating these efforts with other 3-R systems and with expected statewide development such as centralized cataloging, computer-based union lists, and facsimile transmission. Detailed recommendations are made for the North Country Reference and Research Resources Council as a 3-R system, administrative planning, bibliographical devices, communication techniques, and shared resources. Appendixes include the faculty questionnaire and data on library holdings of selected reference books and periodicals.

59. Goldstein, Harold. *The Continuing Role of the New York State Library in Statewide Audiovisual Activities.* November 1967. 41 p. ED 024 433 MF–$0.25; HC–$2.15

This report reviews the status and development of audiovisual activities at the state level from 1963 to 1966 and makes recommendations for future development. A growth in total audiovisual commitment is shown in the increased activity of the State Library, including the employment of an audiovisual consultant, and the fact that more library systems now have audiovisual staff than three years ago. Recommendations for the State Library involve building and improving all audiovisual materials resources and improving service to library systems through an information bulletin, exhibits, union catalogs of audiovisual materials, studying interlibrary loan procedures, assuming an active role in the development of all educational television activities, and investigating the employment of specialists to train librarians in audiovisual techniques. Recommendations for library systems headquarters include: (1) adequate collections of recordings for general use, general interest films, and audiovisual materials for reference and information purposes, (2) performing a clearinghouse function for audiovisual materials and service information, (3) employing a full-time audiovisual librarian, and (4) conducting workshops for local libraries. Suggestions for intersystem activities emphasize working together on joint acquisitions, distributions, program evaluation, and policy recommendations.

60. Greenspan, Stephen H. *Central Library Services in Monroe County, the Problem of Fiscal Equity.* Rochester (New York) Bureau of Municipal Research, Inc., January 1968. 128 p. ED 019 981 MF–$0.75; HC–$6.50

Part of a long-term study of city-county fiscal relationships within Monroe County, this report is concerned solely with public policy, especially in the context of financial support and structural adequacy. The major objective of the study was to define the areas of financial need and to relate these to the over-all objectives of the library system. It was found that because of inadequate

county-wide financing of the Monroe County Library System (MCLS) service, MCLS has been significantly limited in all its activities. Major problems are seen as–(1) public use of the main library with no reimbursement, (2) inadequate reimbursement of services which Rochester Public Library (RPL) provides through contract, (3) no provision within the contracts for the services RPL provides on a de facto basis, (4) inequities in general supportive services such as administration, and (5) services which are provided directly by MCLS headquarters which are not extended equally to RPL units and residents. Recommendations include–(1) revision of the contract between MCLS and RLP to establish complete funds to solve fiscal equity, (2) designating Monroe County as the main source of funds to solve fiscal equity problems, (3) providing additional funds to increase MCLS headquarters staff activities and to double its cash grant program, and (4) designating Monroe County as the financial source for renovation and expansion of the central library building. Appendices include the Monroe County legislature's resolution on library services and library financial tables for the system.

61. Javelin, Muriel C. *Library Needs of County and County-Wide Groups in Nassau County, New York.* Garden City, New York: Nassau Library System, 1969. 65 p. ED 027 935 MF–$0.50; HC–$3.35

A study, conducted under a grant from Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act, was undertaken to determine: (1) the present level of library service in county and county-wide departments, agencies, and organizations in Nassau County, (2) what additional services are needed, and (3) how these services can best be achieved. Data were gathered by questionnaires and interviews with county governmental and county-wide nongovernmental groups. General needs identified in the study include: a list of community organizations; improvements in film services and a workshop on audio-visual service; more publicity on available library services, programs, and interlibrary loan services; and improved distribution of booklists and library publicity to county groups. Special concerns of the Nassau Library System Service Center involve: service to the disadvantaged, service to the chronically ill and homebound, and talking book service. Other major survey findings were: (1) that many groups are concerned with improving their proficiency in providing library materials to their staffs and clienteles, and they need help with professional collections, supplementary loans, and staff workshops and (2) that one of the greatest gaps in library service in Nassau County is service in the county institutions. Appendixes include the survey questionnaires and a list of the groups which responded.

62. Little (Arthur D.), Inc., Boston. *The 3R's Program–Meeting Industry's Information Needs. Report to the Division of Library Development, New York State Library.* September 1967. 78 p. ED 022 500 MF–$0.50; HC available from Commerce Offset, 657 Commerce Street, Thornwood, New York 10594 ($4.00)

The information needs of business and industry in New York State were studied in relation to the programs serving them, with specific analysis of possibilities for interaction between existing programs, the geographic configuration of the Reference and Research Library Resources (3R's) Program and the State Technical Services Program (STSP), relevant laws, and financial requirements of an effective program. It was concluded that the information needs of corporations employing professional libraries are adequately met, but most businesses and industries have no access to special libraries and express limited overt needs, although potential needs are great. It is suggested that a library program be developed by concentrating on known needs, and it is recommended that the state of New York (1) provide library support to STSP, (2) enlist public support for STSP, (3) establish a coordinating council for the 3R's program and STSP, (4) establish a reference center in each 3R region, (5) extend the New York State Interlibrary Loan Network (NYSILL) out of state, and (6) improve funding and organization of the 3R's program.

63. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Basic Problems and Possibilities for a Reference and Research Library Resources System in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York.* April 1965. 49 p. ED 023 426 MF–$0.25; HC–$2.50

The potentialities for a reference and research library system which would serve Nassau and Suffolk Counties are examined in this study. The resources available, the needs of various users, and the necessary elements for a viable system, including financial considerations are assessed. Basic data was obtained from the opinions of users and librarians in the two county area. Findings show that present library resources are inadequate and the financing formula of proposed legislation is not seen as offering a final solution to the problem. Recommendations for establishing a Nassau-Suffolk regional 3 R's program involve: (1) designation of specific libraries to serve as basic reference centers for college students and other researchers with intermediate reference needs, (2) financial assistance to co-central public libraries to assist them in offering improved service to college students, (3) designation of the library at the State University of New York at Stony Brook as a principal research library resource for a 3 R's regional system, (4) contracts made for an interim period with the appropriate New York City library agencies to provide photocopies of journals or texts, and (5) contracts with the Nassau Library System and Suffolk Cooperative Library System to provide communication, transportation, business and public relations services for the regional 3 R's system.

64. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Centralized Processing for the Public Libraries of New York State, A Survey Conducted for the New York State Library.* March 1966. 212 p. ED 018 236 MF–$1.00; HC–$10.70

This survey was conducted to determine–(1) the optimum number of processing centers for the New York State Library systems and (2) the best method for developing catalogs for the libraries. Major findings were–that cataloging differences among the systems were not great, there was a curvilinear relationship between the number of items processed in a centralized processing center and the cost per item, 53.2 percent of the total spent on processing was spent by the systems outside New York City with the city accounting for 46.8 percent, and libraries in New York State spent over $5,000,000 to process about 2,400,000 items, for an average total cost per item in excess of $2.08. Major recommendations include–one center for all public library cataloging and acquistions in the state, three centers for physical book processing for upstate libraries and no further centralization for physical processing in New York City, the development of a union catalog in book form for the largest libraries, a series of nine regional book catalogs for medium-sized libraries, provision of catalog cards by the statewide cataloging center for the remaining libraries, and greater use of computers in these activities. It is concluded that $880,000 would be saved if the network is effected. Appendixes give information on present centralized processing operations, methodology used in the survey analyses, and technical details on the recommended processing system.

65. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *An Evaluation of the New York State Library's NYSILL Pilot Program.* March 1968. 159 p. ED 022 492 MF–$0.75: HC available from Commerce Offset, 657 Commerce Street, Thornwood, New York 10594 ($5.00)

This report describes NYSILL, a project undertaken to expand interlibrary loan service to New York's public and private libraries. Contracts were made with three major public libraries as "area referral libraries" and nine private libraries as "subject referral libraries" to aid the State Library in filling its interlibrary loan requests. The report analyzes data kept on 43,000 NYSILL requests

received between March 22 and November 21, 1967, and data from questionnaires sent to participating libraries. Statistics showing how the system was used and who used it, in what subject areas materials were requested, the amount of time required to fill requests, the percentage of requests filled, the number of times requests were referred, and the cost per request are given. The impact of NYSILL on medical library interlibrary lending and academic interlibrary lending is also explored. The report's recommendation is that NYSILL be continued on an experimental basis at least through March, 1969, although the evidence has "not established the inherent value of this particular reference and research interlibrary loan concept." The evidence does indicate that NYSILL has been successful in gathering valuable data and "know how" as well as in identifying key questions which must be answered before any statewide interlibrary loan program is set up.

66. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Feasibility of School and College Library Processing Through Public Library Systems in New York State.* A Report for the New York State Library. March 1966. 60 p. ED 021 511 MF–$0.50; HC–$3.10

This document examines the feasibility of including school and college libraries in a public library centralized processing system proposed in *Centralized Processing for the Public Libraries of New York State* (see item 64). It is concluded that school and college libraries should not be included in the proposed system at first since their inclusion would result in delays in service to all libraries involved. However, there is no reason why a joint program for processing school, college, and public library materials might not be established in the long run. Analysis of the school and college library reaction to a questionnaire on centralized processing is appended.

67. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Implementing Centralized Processing for the Public Libraries of New York State, A Report to the Board of Trustees of the Association of New York Libraries for Technical Services.* November 1967. 35 p. ED 023 431 MF–$0.25; HC–$1.85

This report proposes a program for establishing a single acquisitions–cataloging center and a network of physical preparation facilities for New York's public libraries. Part A describes a proposed pilot project to be implemented before the establishment of the total program. Part B is a discussion of various aspects of the centralized processing system including its location, location of the pilot project, organization, job descriptions and recruitment, statewide cataloging standards, uniform acquisitions procedures, coordination with school and academic libraries, financing, legal matters, and public relations. Part C, a timetable for implementation of the system, indicates that the center would not be ready to begin serving the public libraries before the end of 1973. The first phase, the pilot project, should be ready by early 1970. The final section of the report is a brief discussion of the status of existing technical processing systems during the implementation period.

68. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Interlibrary Loan in New York State, A Report Prepared for the Division of Library Development of the New York State Library.* February 1969. 320 p. ED 028 794 MF–$1.25. HC available from Nelson Associates, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022 ($10.00)

Discussed in this report are: (1) the current operations of the New York State Interlibrary Loan Network (NYSILL), (2) the role this network plays within the overall context of interlibrary borrowing and lending in the state, and (3) the possibilities for future development of these services. In addition to reviewing the projects, NYSILL is evaluated by examining other interlibrary loan

systems and resources to establish the framework in which NYSILL operates and by studying the implications of NYSILL's modifications of the traditional procedures of interlibrary lending. Topics covered in the report include: the development of requests, the operation of the NYSILL network, regional networks and direct academic service, NYSILL and library technology, and interlibrary loan in New York State. It is concluded that NYSILL has fully demonstrated its value to library patrons, and it is recommended that the program be made one of the permanent reference and research services provided by the state. It is also concluded that the two regional interlibrary loan systems funded by the state at Buffalo and Rochester are complementary to NYSILL and have proved to be successful, and it is suggested that these networks also be permanently funded. Appendixes include details on the library survey and the analysis of interlibrary loan requests, an interim report on phase I of the project, and a 79-item bibliography.

69. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Interloan Procedures in the Public Libraries of New York City, A Survey Conducted for the Brooklyn Public Library, the Queens Borough Public Library, and the New York Public Library.* May 1966. 99 p. ED 023 427 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.05

This report contains the results of a study to design a communications network to facilitate interloan procedures in the three public library systems of New York City–the Brooklyn Public Library, Queens Borough Public Library, and New York Public Library. Methods employed for the study include interviews with appropriate library personnel, analysis of relevant system data, and review of alternative communications equipment for the interloan network. Recommendations are that: (1) each of the libraries with special interbranch loan collections should install telex equipment, (2) the three libraries should not install data communications equipment in the agencies and collections of their systems at this time, (3) the three libraries should interconnect their central interbranch loan units with telex equipment and establish a cooperative intersystem loan procedure, (4) a pilot project to test intersystem borrowing should be conducted and (5) requests for holdings information should be serviced by providing the patron with the union catalog telephone number. Appendixes present extensive data on current interloan procedures in each of the library systems and the potential for intersystem loan.

70. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *The New York State Library's Pilot Program in the Facsimile Transmission of Library Materials, A Summary Report.* June 1968. 93 p. ED 022 501 MF–$-.50; HC available from Commerce Offset, 657 Commerce Street, Thornwood, New York 10594 ($4.00)

The purpose of the FACTS program was to demonstrate whether or not facsimile transmission is technically and economically feasible for improving interlibrary loan service by providing rapid access (24 to 48 hours) to major library collections. FACTS was in operation from January 20, 1967 to March 31, 1968 and included 15 library stations, seven capable of sending and receiving and eight capable of receiving facsimile transmission. This document summarizes data and material in two earlier reports, both of which recommended that FACTS be discontinued because of the poor quality in facsimile copy, low volume of requests, indication that the present staff could not handle higher volumes of requests, lack of demand for the service, varying efficiency in the network's stages and inadequacy of local collections. It is concluded that, although facsimile transmission may be used in the future when technological and system difficulties have been eliminated, the New York State Library should experiment with special delivery service for "Urgent Requests."

71. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Possibilities for a Reference and Research Library System in the Buffalo-Niagara Region.* April 1966. 113 p. ED 024 434 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.75

This survey to determine how the library resources in the Buffalo-Niagara area might be utilized in a regional Reference and Research Library Resources (3R's) system studies: (1) area library resources, (2) strength of the libraries at the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY Buffalo) and the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library (BECPL), (3) the needs of commuter undergraduates, and (4) funds available under the 3R's financing formula. Recommendations made to serve as guidelines when the 3R's system is formed were: (1) BECPL and SUNY Buffalo library would serve as primary resources in most subject areas, (2) The State University College at Buffalo would serve as principal reference center for undergraduates from all Buffalo area colleges except SUNY Buffalo, (3) SUNY College at Fredonia would serve all undergraduate needs southwest of Buffalo while Niagara University would serve those needs northwest of Buffalo, (4) St. Bonaventure University would serve as a supplementary research level center, (5) BECPL would continue its service to community business and commercial-financial interests, and (6) special libraries in the area would regularize access to their facilities and resources. Appendixes include the acquisitions policy of SUNY Buffalo, results of a title count comparison of BECPL and SUNY Buffalo collections, and data on special libraries.

72. New York State Education Department, New York. Division of Evaluation. *Emerging Library Systems: The 1963-66 Evaluation of the New York State Public Library System.* February 1967. 294 p. ED 022 519 MF–$1.25; HC–$14.80

This report discusses the following aspects of New York public library systems: services, resources, organization and government, accessibility, users and uses, role of the state, management, finance, special problems of New York City libraries, and trends. Information was collected mainly during late 1964 and 1965 and was gathered from local library annual reports, interviews in all system headquarters and selected local libraries, check lists, performance questions, user questionnaires, and a review of the literature. The major recommendation of the nineteen presented is that library service of all types and at all levels should be coordinated. Excerpts from the New York State laws and regulations which pertain to library systems are appended.

73. New York State Education Department, New York. Division of Library Development. Emerging Library Systems: *The 1963-66 Evaluation of the New York State Public Library Systems. Commentary.* [1967] 44 p. ED022 520 MF–$0.25; HC–$2.30

This commentary is taken from speeches and discussions at (1) Meeting on New York State Library Development, Albany, March 3, 1967, (2) Annual System Conference, Lake Minnewaska, March 30 – April 1, 1967, and (3) Meeting of School Librarians and Administrators, New York City, May 15, 1967. Discussions cover the methodology and findings of the report, reactions to the report, and consideration of what steps might be taken next in the development of library service for New York. A four page summary of the original report is provided.

74. Oxhandler, Eugene K. and Christen, Fred L. *A Computer Simulation of a Statewide Film Library Network–A Feasibility Study for Actual Operation.* Final Report, Project No. BR-5-0272, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. Syracuse: Syracuse University, September 1966. 57 p. ED 016 384 MF–$0.25; HC–$2.95

To combat inefficiency in film use in New York State schools, this study sought a way of offering to teachers greater flexibility in the ordering, scheduling, and utilization of films. Data was gathered on film library inventories, booking records, teacher preferences, and system costs. Teacher preference data curves were inconsistent with film availability curves, but computer simulations projected this data into a more efficient future system and found that a central computerized booking, distribution, and bookkeeping system for all educational organizations in New York is indeed feasible. Finally, costs of a computer system are discussed, and further study of efficient film distribution methods (such as videotape recorders on a statewide TV network) are recommended.

75. Stein (Theodore) Company, New York. *The Feasibility of Further Centralizing the Technical Processing Operations of the Public Libraries of New York City; A Survey Conducted for the Brooklyn Public Library, the New York Public Library and the Queens Borough Public Library.* March 1966. 124 p. ED 021 572 MF–$0.50; HC available from A & M Printing, 175 Cortlandt Street, North Tarrytown, New York ($6.00)

This study, undertaken in the fall of 1965, had four basic objectives: (1) to determine the feasibility of centralizing the cataloging operation of the three library systems, (2) to determine the desirability of inter-system centralization of book preparation and acquisition, (3) to propose the operating procedures and mechanisms integral to any scheme for increased centralization appearing feasible and desirable, including computer-system design and data processing equipment if appropriate, and (4) to suggest where and how the recommended centralized facility should be organized. Major recommendations include a single cataloging and acquisition center for the three libraries, extensive use of computers for catalog production, output in the form of a tri-system "constant volume book catalog", and delay of consideration of whether to include other libraries in the system until the processing network is well established.

North Carolina

76. Downs, Robert B., ed. *Resources of North Carolina Libraries.* Raleigh, North Carolina: Governor's Commission on Library Resources, 1965. 242 p. ED 027 038 MF-$1.00; HC-$12.20

The conclusion of the survey is that North Carolina libraries do not have sufficient resources, physical facilities or staff to provide adequate library service for the state. The survey covers the present and potential roles of the State Library, the State Department of Archives and History, public libraries, university libraries, senior and junior college libraries, technical institutes and industrial education centers, school libraries, special libraries, and library education. The proposed program of the Governor's Commission on Library Resources for improving library services covers the areas of financing, personnel, and facilities. Appended are: (A) Standards for Library Functions at the State Level, (B) Archive and Manuscript Collections in North Carolina, (C) Rules and Regulations for the Allocation of State Aid and Federal Aid to Public Libraries, 1964-65, (D) Education for Librarianship in North Carolina, and (E) Extending the Carolina Cooperation.

77. North Carolina State Board of Higher Education, Raleigh. *Libraries in North Carolina Public Senior Colleges and Universities: Present Status and Future Needs.* January 1969. 53 p. EDRS in process.

This report is based on a study of 15 public senior college and university libraries in North Carolina as of June 30, 1968, conducted by Robert B. Downs. The libraries in most of the colleges and universities suffer from deficiencies in holdings, shortages in qualified personnel, and inadequate space. These problems result from increases in numbers of students and faculty, expansion of academic programs, increase in the number of books and periodicals published, high deterioration rates of existing holdings, and inadequate financial support. The Board of Higher Education recommends that: (1) the book, periodical, and binding budgets be increased at all public senior institutions depending upon needs; (2) institutions reach specified goals for minimum number of volumes by 1975; (3) institutions not designated as depositories for Federal Government publications become depositories; (4) the ratio of clerical staff to librarians be raised to two to one; (5) the ratio of librarians to students be raised to one librarian for every 300 students; (6) library seating accommodate 25% of student enrollment; (7) administration, faculty, and library staff explore ways of cooperating to improve services; (8) a study be initiated to determine the feasibility of a central research library facility for the state.

Ohio

78. Blasingame, Ralph, and others. *Survey of Ohio Libraries and State Library Services. A Report to the State Library Board.* Columbus: Ohio State Library Board, 1968. 191 p. ED 020 756 MF–$0.75; HC–$9.65

Using information from five commissioned studies on various aspects of Ohio libraries (summarized in this report), questionnaires, and field visits, this survey is intended to serve as a beginning for continuous planning and to provide a general framework for state-wide action programs. Problem areas for Ohio public libraries are seen as–financial support that comes from county by county allocation of the intangibles tax, complacency among many librarians, public library boards appointed by school boards, a state library that is oriented to rural areas and has an unclear relationship with state government, and a lack of communication in many areas of Ohio library service. Specific recommendations for the state library include–improvement of its collections and staff to provide quality reference service, expansion of the union catalog to become a bibliographic center for the state, elimination of direct circulation and traveling library services, and provision of centralized processing services for public libraries. General recommendations emphasize the regional approach for organization of service, and three major areas of further library development are suggested in the following order of priority–(1) enlargement and clarification of the role of the Ohio State Library, (2) development and implementation of programs of equalization of library services for all residents, and (3) development of plans to relate the major resources of the city libraries to state-wide needs.

79. Blasingame, Ralph, and others. *Survey of Ohio Libraries and State Library Services. A Report to the State Library Board. Appendix.* Columbus: Ohio State Library Board, 1968. 105 p. ED 020 757 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.35

Included in this appendix to the study of Ohio public libraries and the library needs of Ohioans are the two questionnaires sent to librarians in the state. The first is concerned with the relationship between public libraries and the state library and the second is designed to obtain factual information about the individual library. Results from these questionnaires are given in 42 tables.

80. Ennis, Philip H. *Ohio Library Manpower; A Statistical Report.* December 1967. 147 p. ED 021 598 MF–$0.75; HC–$7.45

This study describing trends in library manpower in all types of Ohio libraries, with emphasis on public libraries, used three research approaches: an assessment of the number of librarians in the state compared to the number of library users, an examination of librarians' salary scales, and a questionnaire sent to all Ohio public libraries. In addition to a recommendation for a centralized data collection agency, a coordinated program for library development is suggested that involves: (1) an increase in the number of professional librarians in all types of libraries, (2) expansion of Ohio library education facilities, (3) integrating Ohio librarianship more fully into national activities, and (4) a re-examination of the organization and administration of libraries and library systems. Methods of increasing the number of librarians and improving library education programs are suggested for school and academic libraries. Recommendations for public libraries involve clarification of the goals of public library service, participation in federal programs, a central source for manpower information, continuing education for librarians, and participation in national library events. Appendices include the raw data used in the study, Western Reserve Library School placements for 1958-67, the study questionnaire, and a discussion of the definition of professional librarians.

81. McCrossan, John, and others. *Library Services for the Handicapped in Ohio.* Kent State University, School of Library Science, Center for Library Studies, 1968. 57 p. ED 020 758 MF–$0.25; HC–$2.95

This study, undertaken for the Ohio State Library, provides in Part I a detailed account of the number and location of blind, partially sighted, and physically handicapped people in Ohio and a survey of the library services presently available to them. Part II, written by Raynard Swank, gives long range recommendations for providing the handicapped with the same range and quality of library services available to normal readers and immediate recommendations for allocation of funds from Title IV-B of the Library Services and Construction Act. Appendix A gives standards for library services from *The COMSTAC Report–Standards for Strengthened Services* (New York, National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped, 1966, Frances A. Koestler, Editor).

82. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Public Library Service in Lucas County, Ohio: An Evaluation with Recommendations.* December 1968. 229 p. ED 025 292 MF–$1.00; HC–$11.55

Objectives of this survey were to: (1) examine existing library conditions, (2) develop library service standards, (3) prepare a long-range plan for library service, and (4) estimate program costs and suggest means for implementing the plan. Survey methods included interviews with library staff and trustees, school personnel, and county and planning officials; questionnaires sent to public library agencies, schools, special and academic libraries, and social and community agencies; a user survey; visits to all public library agencies; and a review of all reports of the Toledo Regional Plan for Action. After examining present and projected characteristics of the community, the public library response to

community information needs, and resources available through other library agencies in the county, it is concluded that public library resources exceed minimum standards and the principal challenge is to secure improved utilization of available resources. Recommendations for improved use of public library resources involve: consolidation of the three public libraries into a single system, discontinuing service to schools, greater use of interlibrary loans, formation of an Information Services Council, and developing all plans in light of the Ohio Library Development Plan. Other recommendations are made for facilities, collections, personnel, and enlarging the scope of services. Appendixes include the study questionnaires and an analysis of the user survey.

83. Regional Planning Commission, Cleveland. *Changing Patterns; A Branch Library Plan for the Cleveland Metropolitan Area. A Report to the Cleveland Public Library and the Cuyahoga County District Library.* August 1968. 175 p. Available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151 as PB 177 494, MF–$0.65; HC–$3.00

In February, 1965, the boards of the Cleveland Public and Cuyahoga County Library Districts engaged the Regional Planning Commission to prepare a plan for the expansion or modification of their branch library systems. The general goal of the study was the design of a fully satisfying level of branch library service for the people of Cuyahoga County. This report outlines the history of library districts in metropolitan Cleveland and the background of this study, describes the various surveys conducted and the analytical techniques employed to evaluate the recommendations as to the number, location, and type of branches needed by 1970 and 1980 to strengthen and maintain the level of branch library service in metropolitan Cleveland. The appendices form a technical supplement detailing some of the background statistical material and the research and analytical techniques.

84. Summers, F. William. *Communications; A Survey of Ohio Libraries.* August 1967. 79 p. ED 021 584 MF–$0.50; HC–$4.05

This study was conducted to determine means for more effective communication among librarians, professional organizations, public officials, and the general public in order to improve Ohio library service. The analysis of communications involved field interviews, an examination of newsclippings and publications, and use of information from a recent questionnaire sent to Ohio head librarians. Recommendations for State Library activities involve expansion of the newly established Information Resources and Services Division in order to reach state agencies; establishment of a public information department to assist local public libraries in improving communication programs; formation of an Ohio Library Public Relations Council to assist the State Library in developing state-wide public library communications programs; developing the Union Catalog Department of the State Library into a bibliographic center; planning and coordination of inter-library communication for all types of Ohio libraries; and addition of consultants on special libraries, urban problems, and federal programs to the staff. Suggestions for local public libraries include more involvement of local officials in communications programs; cooperation with school officers, other agencies, and other local libraries; development of short and long-range plans for a more effective program; and study of library use in order to reach non-users.

Oklahoma

85. St. John (Francis R.), Library Consultants, Inc., New York. *Oklahoma Library Survey; A State-Wide Survey of Libraries and Plan for Library Development in Oklahoma 1965.* 1965. 105 p. ED 021 603 MF–$0.50; HC–$5.35

A comprehensive survey was conducted to (1) determine the present state and future needs of Oklahoma libraries, with emphasis on public libraries, and (2) formulate a plan for library development. A survey team collected basic data on the state's libraries, conducted an in-depth survey of representative public libraries, examined library resources, analyzed the state economy in relation to public libraries, determined current and projected needs for adequate library service, and formulated recommendations. Survey methods included interviews, analysis of printed data, and an examination of multi-county and single library units. It was concluded that public and school libraries and the State Library need much development, while college and university libraries seem to be improving and special libraries are good. The over-all library plan suggested involves: neighborhood libraries, bookmobile service, cooperation between school and neighborhood libraries, library systems, upgrading school libraries, strengthening the State Library, making resources of college and university libraries available to all libraries, connecting headquarters libraries to the State Library by a teletype system, a facsimile reproduction system to link the State Library and university libraries, and state aid to libraries. Specific recommendations are made for all types of libraries as well as library education in Oklahoma.

Oregon

86. Carlson, William H. *Oregon State Institutional Library Services. Analysis and Recommendations.* Salem: Oregon State Library, 1967. 89 p. ED 025 280 MF–$0.50; HC-$4.55

This study was undertaken with funds from Title IV–A of the Library Services and Construction Act in order to improve library facilities and services in the eleven institutions Oregon maintains for the mentally ill, retarded, handicapped, and violaters of the law. Data were collected on questionnaires and by visits made to each institution. The report gives a narrative analysis of the background and history of library service generally in correctional and mental institutions and those for the handicapped followed by analysis of the questionnaire and commentary on the library situation and services in each of the institutions. Out of the study emerged a Three Phase Program for Improvement placed under the supervision of the State Library. A copy of the questionnaire used in the survey is appended.

87. Davidson, Rose, ed. *Oregon County Library Service, 1965.* Salem: Oregon State Library, 1966. 65 p. ED 025 279 MF–$0.50; HC–$3.35

This document contains thirteen papers on various aspects of county library service. The first three papers focus on county library development, cooperation, and financing. The next seven papers cover aspects of county library service including service in metropolitan areas and branch libraries, bookmobile service, children's and young adult services, film service, and reference service. The last three papers discuss the roles of the Oregon Library Association, the trustee, and federal funds in statewide library development.

Pennsylvania

88. Martin, Lowell A. *Progress and Problems of Pennsylvania Libraries: A Re-Survey.* Pennsylvania State Library Monograph No. 6, 1967. 59 p. ED 021 587 MF–$0.50; HC–$3.05

Following an earlier study of public libraries in Pennsylvania, issued in 1958, this "re-survey" has two purposes: (1) to determine the extent to which the 1958 Pennsylvania library program has been achieved and (2) to propose a revised or new Pennsylvania library program. The basis for the study is 1965-66 data which was obtained from annual reports, field visits to district-center libraries, regional resource centers and a sample of local libraries, interviews, and questionnaires sent to users. Findings show that there has been both qualitative and quantitative growth and that many librarians, trustees and legislators are committed to the existing plan. However, state financial support has just recently reached the specified level and Pennsylvania libraries are not realizing their full potential. Proposals for improvement introduce new concepts in the governmental and tax base for public libraries, in the structure of library service in sparsely settled districts and metropolitan areas, in the State Library's regulatory role, and in relations between libraries and among types of libraries. Immediate steps call for a coordinated public information campaign, intensified library planning using this report as a starting point, preparation for seeking new legislation with a concurrent review of Pennsylvania library laws, and a periodic evaluation of progress and problems by the State Library.

89. Monat, William R., and others. *The Public Library and its Community; A Study of the Impact of Library Services in Five Pennsylvania Cities.* Pennsylvania State Library Monograph No. 7. University Park: Pennsylvania State University, Institute of Public Administration, 1967. 166 p. ED 021 580 MF–$0.75; HC–$8.30

This study analyzes the impact of library services in five medium-sized communities with differing geographic, economic, and social characteristics and determines the place of the public library within the pattern of city governmental services. Methods used for the study include interviews with community leaders, library trustees, librarians, and a cross section of residents and a questionnaire mailed to library card holders. It was found that the library's public still comes from the most literate and influential segment of the community; users are pleased with present services; opposition to library service is not apparent; the library is not yet regarded as part of the local public service system; there is movement toward the library system concept; the professional librarian is the main force for library change; and none of the programs studied contain a full range of expanded library services. Recommendations for improvement emphasize: (1) regional library systems, (2) the librarian actively entering the political process and enlarging the community served by reaching non-users, and (3) the public library becoming an information center to serve public agencies, business, and industry.

90. Shaughnessy, Thomas W. *Progress and Problems of Pennsylvania Libraries; A Re-Survey. Appendix, A Study of Distance and Time as Factors Influencing the Use of District Center Libraries. 1967* 16 p. ED 021 588 MF–$0.25; HC–$0.90

In attempting to reappraise the role of Pennsylvania district center libraries, this field study focused on: the actual use made of the libraries, the effects of distance on use, and the relationship between use and the socioeconomic characteristics of library users. Methodology involved the study of ten representative district library centers, with data collected by questionnaires administered to users over a two week period and a small number of interviews. Results of the study, confirming some of the assumptions underlying the district center concept and modifying others, showed that: (1) a center has significant impact over 20 miles or 45 minutes driving time, (2) strong libraries should be designated as sub-centers, (3) it is important to develop collections with depth, diversity and breadth, (4) maintenance of size standards for collections is also important, (5) related access factors like

parking are important, (6) special programs to reach lower socioeconomic groups are needed, (7) an intensive publicity campaign is indicated, calling for better communication between local and district levels, and (8) the data collected illustrate the successful use of district center libraries and confirm their importance.

91. Vann, Sarah K. *Southeastern Pennsylvania Processing Center Feasibility Study. Final Report.* Pennsylvania State Library Monograph No. 4. 1967. 288 p. ED 017 280 MF-$1.25; HC–$14.50

This study is concerned with centralized processing–namely, the ordering, cataloging, classification, and physical preparation of library materials, whatever the format, in the libraries of the Philadelphia library district. Data from questionnaires sent to the libraries of the district was analyzed to determine the feasibility of establishing a centralized processing center in southeastern Pennsylvania. In addition, appraisal was made of several existing programs and such centers in other states. Visits were made to fourteen out-of-state centers as well as the district libraries. The study concludes that a centralized processing center for the Philadelphia library district should not be created and recommends that a plan for state-wide centralized cataloging and classification program for public libraries should be initiated. Appendixes include (A) data collected for this study, (B) description of centralized processing programs and/or centers in the United States, (C) agreements/contracts relating to such programs, (D) detailed operation of the Black Gold Cooperative Library System Processing Center, and finally (E) cost data on book catalogs.

Tennessee

92. Hamill, Harold. *Community Facilities Study. Volume I, Libraries.* Tennessee: Memphis and Shelby County Planning Commission, November 1967. 127 p. Available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151 as PB 179 473, MF–$0.65; HC–$3.00

This descriptive analysis and evaluation of the library system serving the city of Memphis and Shelby County traces progress since 1893 and examines existing services and facilities, covering the location, design, size, services and relationships of the main libraries and branches. Library service standards of the Central Library and regional and community branches are defined, and the system is assessed against these standards. Suggestions are made for improvements in management, personnel, book collections, community relations and building maintenance. Library needs are projected to 1990, based on population forecasts and growth of communities. A long-range library plan is outlined that recommends fourteen new branches between 1969 and 1990, to be located primarily in future growth areas. Specific recommendations are also made for expansion of the Main Library, with a new central library to be constructed by 1990. Appendices give operational and management policies, results of a user survey, and statistics on book collections.

Texas

93. Holley, Edward G. and Hendricks, Donald D. *Resources of Texas Libraries.* Austin: Texas State Library, Field Services Division, 1968. 364 p. ED 022 493 MF–$1.50; HC–$18.30

This study of library resources was undertaken as a part of a statewide plan for higher education in Texas. The document includes descriptions of library facilities and resources at the University of Texas at Austin, other universities, and public and private junior and senior colleges. The public library network, health science libraries, law libraries, special libraries, and emerging cooperative patterns are also described. The report's recommendations include improved bibliographic access to the University of Texas at Austin Library collections, a strengthening of the Texas State Library, efforts to increase use of existing resources, and coordination of cooperative programs. A 60-page alphabetical subject list of areas of strength in Texas libraries has been compiled and included. Lists of 100 basic periodicals and 257 basic reference books used to check holdings in the various libraries appear in the appendixes along with two maps showing locations of public and private colleges and universities in Texas.

94. Management Services Associates, Inc., Austin. *A Survey of Texas Public Libraries, 1965.* August 1966. 119 p. ED 027 046 MF–$0.50; HC–$6.05

This survey is a statistical summary and analysis of data on Texas public libraries, collected by the Field Services Division of the Texas State Library. The following statistical presentations were prepared: (1) an individual statistical profile for each public library in the state, also including the classification of libraries by population served and the comparison of averages for these groups to published standards, (2) a summary of public library statistics by county, including analysis of city and county government support of libraries using assessed tax valuation and county income, and (3) a summary of library statistics by geographical region, with each of ten Major Resource Center libraries as the hub of these regions. In addition to these detailed statistical analyses, statewide public library characteristics are briefly summarized and recommendations are made for future surveys. Special comments on strengths and weaknesses of library collections which were submitted by field consultants and several key professional librarians are also discussed. Appendixes include explanations of data presented in the statistical analyses and a separate profile of each Major Resource Center area.

95. Texas State Library, Austin. *Preliminary Evaluation, Texas State Library Communication Network, 1968.* 1969. 62 p. EDRS in process

In 1968 the Texas State Library established a library communications network under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act. The objective of this study was to evaluate the network after six months of operation. Part I of the study consists of a general evaluation by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., based on operational data collected by the Texas State Library System, network evaluation criteria, a questionnaire administered to network participants, and analyses of data summaries. Findings are presented in terms of network costs, improved interlibrary cooperation, accelerated processing of interlibrary loans, improved patron satisfaction, adequacy of basic collections, and network use. The overall conclusion is that the network is achieving the initial objective of improving the interlibrary loan capabilities of participating libraries. Specific recommendations for improvement are made. Part II consists of a more detailed analysis by the Texas State Library Field Services Division of the data from the transaction sheets which the Division administered and tabulated for Part I of the study. This analysis includes comments on the ten Major Resource Center public libraries and size II libraries, general evaluations, recommendations, and discussion of network costs. An addendum includes data on the relationship of the network with the libraries.

Vermont

Educational Research and Services Corporation. *Where the People Speak: The Role and Function of Rural Public Libraries in Northern New England.* Final Report, Project No. BR–7–1207, Office of Education, Bureau of Research January 1969. 469 p. ED 025 295 MF–$1.75; HC–$23.55 (See item 38)

96. Little (Arthur D.), Inc. *A Plan for Library Cooperation in Vermont, Report to the Vermont Free Public Library Service.* September 1967. 78 p. EDRS in process.

A survey of library service in Vermont, financed with Library Services and Construction Act funds, was conducted in two parts: (1) an examination of the procedures used by the Free Public Library Service in its role as the focus of interlibrary cooperation in Vermont and an evaluation of library resources in the state and (2) an evaluation of procedures used in providing library services to the blind and physically handicapped. The study was limited to an analysis of administrative and functional procedures and an investigation of the feasibility of centralized book processing. Sources of data were interviews with a sample of Vermont librarians and contacts with services for the handicapped. Recommendations for interlibrary cooperation include: a state-wide library network, a streamlined system of library loan, computerization of the Union Catalog, changing the bookmobile program to a direct service unit, and eventual provision of a centralized book processing service. Suggestions for service to the handicapped emphasize a single local library agency serving both handicapped and non-handicapped readers and long-term plans for the Free Public Library Service to establish its own library for the handicapped. Cooperation among New England library systems is also proposed. Appendixes include survey questionnaires and responses.

97. Verschoor, Irving A. *Library Services for Vermont.* Montpelier: Vermont Free Public Library Service Board, July 1966. 91 p. EDRS in process.

The study and recommendations for improved library service in Vermont are based on accepted library standards as well as a consideration of the state's unique pattern of library development. It is concluded that because the regional offices have no control over local libraries the concept of a larger unit of service does not exist, and it is recommended that local libraries form themselves into systems. A statewide reference and research network is also recommended, with suggestions made for regional resource centers and subcenters, an information center at the Vermont State Library, and a reference coordinator at the University of Vermont. Proposals for the state level involve reorganization of the state library structure. Authority would be centralized in a commissioner, a librarian to whom the chief of the proposed Bureau of Libraries and the State Librarian would report. Activities of the Bureau of Libraries would include centralized processing, interlibrary loans, and consulting with the regional offices, while the State Library would serve as a legislative reference service, a bibliographic center and reference coordinator, and a college-university library liaison. Appended is a proposed library law for Vermont.

Washington

98. Bevis, L. Dorothy. *An Inventory of Library Services and Resources of the State of Washington, 1965.* Olympia: Washington State Library, 1968. 363 p. EDRS in process. Also available from Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington 98501 (Free)

This survey of current library resources and services in Washington is based on questionnaires; visits to public, university, college and community college libraries in the state; and statistics from state and national governmental sources. The inventories of public and academic libraries include discussions of standards applicable to the libraries and descriptive text and charts which give pertinent information about these libraries. The examination of school libraries is based on a survey published in 1964 under the supervision of the State Office of Public Instruction which is updated with recent comparative statistics and an historical sketch of school libraries in Washington. Trends and survey recommendations indicate a transition from the book-centered school library to an integrated library/audiovisual program of services. A comprehensive examination of community college libraries in the state emphasizes the recent growth in Washington's community colleges and the effect of this on their libraries. Also included in this report is a survey of the Washington State Library, prepared in 1965, which gives information on services to the public libraries of the state. Appendixes include a union list of periodicals in libraries in the Spokane area, the survey questionnaires and checklists, and a bibliography of 90 items used in conducting the inventory.

99. Becker, Joseph and Hayes, Robert M. *A Proposed Library Network for Washington State, Working Paper for the Washington State Library.* September 1967. 52 p. ED 027 055 MF–$0.25; HC–$2.70

This report presents a proposed program plan for developing an integrated library network in the State of Washington. The need for such a plan arises from the requirements of Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act and from the increasing demands placed upon libraries and the resulting need to use available resources better. The intent of the program is (1) to promote the increased sharing of resources by libraries, particularly of different kinds and with different area jurisdictions; (2) to use modern technology in an appropriate, economic manner to facilitate the sharing of resources; and (3) to expand the availability of library materials to every resident of the state. Although elements of the program are already in existence, in experimentation, or in discussion, the plan proposed a logical integration of these elements into a single planned progression of steps. Included in this report are a description of the proposed network, the program plan and schedule for implementation, and the specifications of the processing center and switching center. Aspects of the network which are described include geographical area groups, the State Library Card Production Service, specialty groups, a switching center to provide access to major library resources and geographical specialty groups, and technical services. A list of available sources of catalogs and indexes on magnetic tape is appended.

100. Nelson Associates, Inc., New York. *Library Service in the Yakima Valley and Adjacent Regions; A Survey with Recommendations.* June 1967. 125 p. ED 021 570 MF–$0.50; HC–$6.35

Major objectives of the survey were (1) to assess the total library resources of the Yakima Valley area and (2) to consider improving service by coordinating the efforts of libraries in the area. Information was obtained from field visits, interviews, reviewing library reports and documents, a machine count of titles held by the four major libraries in the Yakima Valley, and a questionnaire on library use administered to all eleventh and twelfth graders in the region. Some major conclusions were that the quality of library service is high in relation to the resources available and the problems come from inadequate resources, with high school students and public school teachers demonstrating the greatest needs. Recommendations involve a professional education collection for area teachers, experimenting with longer hours for public and school libraries, expansion of small community

libraries, enlargement of the Regional Library, curtailment of Regional Library bookmobile service to schools, establishment of a mobile learning center, coordination of acquisition policies among different types of libraries, a union list of periodicals, and establishment of a steering committee to start the cooperative programs. Appendixes include periodical holdings and a title count of three major libraries in the Yakima Valley, state and national school library standards, and the questionnaire given to high school students.

101. Nemetz, Donald E. *Public Library Services in the City and County of Spokane, A Survey Report.* Chicago: Public Administration Service, April 1968. 96 p. ED 027 372 MF–$0.50; HC–$4.90

This study of public library services and needs in the city and county of Spokane and the surrounding area was conducted to present and evaluate available alternatives for providing effective library service for all the residents of Spokane County and the surrounding counties which comprise Spokane's natural trade area. Information for the study was gathered by means of personal interview, discussion, and observation. Included in this report are analyses of the characteristics of the area and population to be served, the existing organizational structure for library services, present facilities and resources, the special features of Spokane City Library and the Spokane County Rural Library, and interlibrary cooperation. A recommended approach to service improvement is outlined, based on a regional concept involving the local public jurisdictions comprising the area. The phased plan of development that is proposed calls for a regional system to be built around a core of joint activities and operations between Spokane Public Library and Spokane County Rural Library District. Specific recommendations are made for joint city-county service to be implemented immediately, for city-county library consolidation, and for area wide library service.

West Virginia

102. Blasingame, Ralph and Ridinger, Thornton J. *Library Services in West Virginia, Present and Proposed.* Charleston: West Virginia Library Commission, February 1966. 172 p. ED 026 086 MF–$0.75; HC available from West Virginia Library Commission, 2004 Quarrier Street, Charleston, West Virginia 25311 (Free)

The scope of this study included (1) reviewing the present plan for regional library development; (2) analyzing statutes affecting library organization and financing; (3) conducting a survey of the library collections, staff, and physical facilities presently existing; (4) compiling data on educational, social, and economic conditions in West Virginia which might influence library services; (5) visiting a sufficient number of libraries and related institutions to insure the accuracy and relevance of the data to be gathered; and (6) recommending plans for the development, organization, and financing of public library service using the collected data. In order to collect data the survey staff sent out 481 questionnaires to public, school, special, and state government libraries, examined annual reports, made field visits, and compared data to national, regional, and state standards. Copies of the questionnaires used, a list of public libraries in West Virginia, and a reference book checklist of 193 items are appended.

Wisconsin

103. Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission,Waukesha. *Comprehensive Library Planning Program Prospectus.* April 1968. 36 p. ED 021 605 MF–$0.25; HC–$1.90

At the request of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Library Conference, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission created a Technical Advisory Committee on Library Planning to assist the Commission staff in preparing a prospectus for a long-range area-wide public library facilities and services plan. The Technical Advisory Committee identified nine conditions which make the provision of adequate library services in Southeastern Wisconsin a regional as well as a local problem. Intended for use by county and library boards and other government agencies, the prospectus that was developed emphasizes a comprehensive, regional approach to planning and specifically (1) establishes the need for a library planning program, (2) suggests necessary library planning studies and methods for their accomplishment, (3) provides cost data for the program, and (4) determines the role of the various units of government in the program.

Wyoming

104. Kee, S. Janice. *Equality in Library Service–Wyoming's Goal, A Report of a Survey, With Guidelines for Establishing a State-Wide Library System.* Cheyenne: Wyoming Library Association, 1966. 139 p. ED 019 984 MF–$0.75; HC–$7.05 Also available ($0.50) from the Wyoming State Library, Supreme Court and State Library Building, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

This library survey, initiated with the purpose of bringing Wyoming library service up to national standards, has as its theme "Equality of Service Through Cooperative Effort." Questionnaires sent to librarians and library board members, interviews, and observation were used in collecting data which yielded the following major recommendations–(1) Wyoming should have one state library system which would include all libraries, (2) the Wyoming State Library should be strengthened so it could act as head of this proposed system along with the University of Wyoming Library, (3) six regional planning groups should be established for wide-spread citizen participation in the development of the system, and (4) the Wyoming Library Law should be recodified.